IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER

IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette

No. 55,925—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
12th Apl.	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	...
19th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
2nd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	9000	.....	...
5th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
9th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Caledonien	4120	Fabre	7th May, 1913.
Dumbea	5685	Aumeran	4th June, 1913.
"Ville de La Ciotat"	6378	Mages	2nd July, 1913.
Nera	5685	Cousiz	30th July, 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

		1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles	(single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do.	(return) .. "	891	743	405
To London	(single) .. "	660	528	270
Do.	(return) .. "	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI AND VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio ..	April. 15, 1913
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	May 15, 1913
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio ..	June 15, 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from Bombay to	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available for two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	4196	A.de Amezaga	Ap. 16, 1913

SALOON FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. Agent.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Linga	2185	Mon. 14th April,	11 a.m.*	P.D. &C.M.
Kasara	1195	Thurs. 17th April,	9 a.m.	† C.M.
Lhasa	2184	Friday 18th April	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

*Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
†Cuteh Mandvie.
‡Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 12th April, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Putiala," 2,998 tons, on Thursday, 17th April, calling at Verawal. Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Kowert, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3418	Thursday, 17th April.
†Pundua	3305	" 1st May.
*Palamcotta	3413	" 15th "
†Lindula	3358	" 29th "

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
† alls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 19th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
11th April, 1913.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay
			1913.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	22nd Ap.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	5th May
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley ..	18th "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	5th June
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	15th "
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5th July.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	19th "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	3rd Aug.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	17th "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	17th "
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	15th "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	26th "
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley ..	11th Nov.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and expreienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Praesident	3310	Schutt	17th April 1913
Markgraf	3680	Kasch	3rd May 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 8th Mar. 1913.

BANKS.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

JAS. MURDOCH.
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) " 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... " 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.

9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND., Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA.

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoroie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description treatment. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,00
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tienstin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

BRASSO

The Finest Polish FOR all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette Electric Press,

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	.. Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" "	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....	" "	627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	"	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioysang	Tilnling
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria.

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi. Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

Comparison of Quality is unnecessary as Noiseless Napier Quality is already an undisputed asset, but a wrong impression does exist about Noiseless Napier prices. We therefore cordially invite

COMPARISON OF PRICES OF NOISELESS NAPIER CARS.

15	h.p.	4-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Standard Chassis (8 feet 10 inch wheelbase) with Torpedo Body, Hood and Screen... Rs 7,162-8-0
15	h.p.	4-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Standard Chassis (8 feet 10 inch wheelbase), including light "All-Purpose" body ... Rs. 9,000-0-0
15	h.p.	4-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis de Luxe with model de Luxe Landaulette, including detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 9,975-0 0
30	h.p.	6-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis with Torpedo body including Hood and Screen including detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 11,482-8-0
30	h.p.	6-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis Saloon body including detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 13,350-0-0
30	h.p.	6-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis Landaulette body, including wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... Rs. 13,050-0-0
38·4	h.p.	6 Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis with Torpedo Body, Hood and Double Screen, including detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 15,640-0-0
38·4	h.p.	6-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis and Landaulette body, including detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 17,025-0-0
59·9	h.p.	6-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis, Luxurious Torpedo body, detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 19,315-0-0
59·9	h.p.	6-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis, Luxurious Pullman body, detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 21,900-0-0

Lamps and horns to device extra.

To the above prices should be added Packing Charges, Insurance, Shipping Charges and Freight London, plus Customs Duty and Clearance Bombay.

PLEASE SEND FOR A CATALOGUE OF NAPIER CARS.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

FEVER AND AGUE ARE THE MOST DEADLY MENACE TO HEALTH IN THE PAST.

TAKE

AGUE — BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS. — FEVER.

Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc.., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian steamer "Capri" from KOBE, HONG-KONG, SINGAPORE and PENANG, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 10th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their goods, landed at Victoria Dock No. 15. Shed.

All claims for damages, etc., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 16th instant.

No survey will be allowed after the removal of the goods from the Landing Shed.

G. FERRERO,
Agent,
Societa N. Di S Marittimi.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort ombay.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANK

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

RAILWAY AUCTION AT SABARMATI.

UNDERSIGNED will AUCTION on MONDAY, the 21st April, 1913, at 9 A. M., at the R. M. Ry. Stores Depot, Sabarmati a lot of Railway Materials, Comprising Old Rails and Crossings, Rivets, Pulley Blocks, etc.

AUGUSTUS ELLIS,
Govt. and Ry. Auctioneer,
No. 87, Cantonments Agra.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hegeby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 12 (Rupees twelve only), per Share for the half year ended 31st December, 1912, will be paid on or after the 16th April, 1913, to the Shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 20th March, 1913.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Co.,
Agents.
The Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
"Villa Ghita," Cumballa Hill,
Bombay, 10th April, 1913.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the following SCRAP METALS which are available for immediate disposal and which may be inspected on application to the Superintendent, Howrah General Stores, Sulkea, upon presentation of tender form, viz. Brass Ingots, Copper, White Metal, Brass and Copper Turnings, Borings and Filings, Brass and White Metal Borings mixed, Zinc, Tin, and Lead.

Tender form and conditions of contract may be had on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders will be received up to mid-day of the 23rd April, 1913.

By Order,
T. A. WHITE,
Controller of Stores.
Calcutta, 4th April, 1913.

WHEREAS MAHARAJ BAHADUR SINGH, son of late RAI DHANPAT SINGH BAHADUR of Balucher in district Murshidabad, has brought a Civil Suit No. 288 of 1912, in the Court of the Special Sub-Judge of Hazaribagh styling himself, as general Manager of the Jain Sitambri Sect in behalf of the said Sitambri Sect of Jains against 1. Seth Manik Chund of Bombay 2. Seth Hira Chund of Sholapore 3. Harsukh Das Seth of Hazaribagh, 4. B. Karam Chund of Arrah, 5. Babu Gulab Chund of Chapra, 6. Parikh Chuni Lal of Borsad Gujrat, 7. Jai Kumar Jor of Akola, Ahmednagar, 8. Bhattarak Satyandra Bhusan of Ura in Jhansi, 9. Dayabhai, at present of Madhuban district Hazaribagh, 10. Dhanu Lall, of Calcutta, and 11. Parmesti Das of Calcutta, for having it declared that the defendants as also the whole Digambri Sect have no right to worship in the temples on the Paresnath Hill in Gadi Palgunj Sub-District Giridih, district Hazaribagh, without permission of the Sitambri Sect of Jains, and in a mode approved by them and that they cannot occupy the Dharamsalas on the said Hill without similar permission.

That an order be passed directing the correction of the entry made in the Khas Khatian of Khewat, No. 7, accordingly and whereas the said Plaintiff has put in petitions for permission of the Court under order, No. 1, rule 8 of Act V of 1908, India Council, which is cited as Civil Procedure Code of 1908, to himself on behalf of the whole Sitambri Sect of Jains, and also for permission that the said defendants be sued on behalf of the whole Digambri Sect of Jains, it is hereby notified that the said Sitambri and the Digambri Sects of Jains of the institution of the said suit and that any member or members of the said Sects of Jains so willing may apply to the said Court to be made parties to the said suit.

B. S. SEN,
Spl Sub-Judge, Hazaribagh.
Dated Hazaribagh, the 25th March, 1912.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants Diary Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions' and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of rupees sixty per Share for the year ended 31st December, 1912, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 17th April, 1913, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. (Standard Time), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 10th April, 1913, on production of Share Certificates. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th April, 1913, both days inclusive.

For the Bombay Company, Ltd.,
R. H. BROOKE.
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents,
Lakhshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
Bombay, 10th April, 1913.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WATER will be SUPPLIED to various Districts of the City at the hours mentioned below :—

Locality.	Ordinary pressure hours.	Extra pressure hours.
A WARD.		
1. Colaba ...	7-0 to 10-0 A.M and 5-0 to 7-0 P.M.	7-0 to 12-0 P.M.
2. Fort ...		
3. Esplanade ...		
B & C WARDS.		
1. Mandvi ...	7-0 to 9-30 A.M. and 4 30 to 7 P.M.	5-0 to 7-0 A.M.
2. Chuckla ...		
3. Umerkhadi ...		
4. Dongri ...		
5. Market ...		
6. Dhobitalao ...		
7. Fanaswady ...		
8. Bhuleshwar...		
9. Kharatalao ...		
10. Kumbharwada		
D WARD.		
1. Khetwady ...	Do.	Do
2. Girgaum ...		
3. Choupatti ...		
4. Walkeshwar...		
5. Mahalaxmi...	Constant supply.	
E WARD.		
1. Mazagaon ...	7-0 to 9-30 A.M. and 4-30 to 7-0 P.M.	5-0 to 7-0 A.M.
2. Tarwady ...		
3. Ist Nagpada...		
4. Kamathipura .		
5. Tardeo ...		
6. Byculla ...		
7. Nagpada ...		
8. Kalachowki ...		
F WARD.		
1. Sewri South ..	7-0 to 9-30 A. M. 4-30 to 7-0 P.M.	5-0 to 7-0 A.M.
2. Sewri North...		
3. Sion		
4. Parel		
G WARD.	Constant supply.	
1. Mahim ...		
2. Worli... ...		

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
H. J. T. SMITH,
Hydraulic Engineer,
Water Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 10th April, 1913.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 thorough-bred waler gelding, age 10 years, has hunted with Poona and Bombay hounds, trained charger and very fast.
2 Gent's Saddles.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 10th April, 1913.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928. care of "Bombay Gazett".

TON PARETS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

CANVAS
David Corsar & Sons
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT
6-30 and 9-30 P. M.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
COWEN COSTUME COMEDY COMPANY.
AT 9-30
MONSTER SHOW
GRAND FINAL OF
JIU-JITSU TOURNAMENT,
PRESENTATION OF PRIZES
AND
MEDALS TO WINNERS.
STAR FILM PROGRAMME
AT BOTH SHOWS.

TO-MORROW
6-30 and 10 P. M.
THE
GLOBE TROTTERS
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
COMPLETE CHANGE OF
FILM PROGRAMME.
NO CHANGE IN PRICES.

MAIDANIA.

FREE ADMISSION
to the Amusement Section, Daily from 3 p.m.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE CHILDREN, SEND THEM TO
(FREE) MAIDANIA (FREE)
SATURDAY, 12th APRIL,
MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AT 9-30.
FULL MILITARY BAND
and DRUMS and FIFES
of the
SHERWOOD FORESTERS.
Admission to Garden As 8.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE:..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR
INDIA .....GRAHAM'S BLDGS.
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

EDWIN CANJEE & CO., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied.—Chumbla, No. 6.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
COMMENCING SATURDAY, 5TH APRIL.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
Special Engagement of the Master MAGICIAN
MINO (THE MYSTIC).
In an entire New Programme of Mystical Illusions and Wonders
— ALL NEW TO BOMBAY —
DON'T FAIL TO SEE HIS LATEST CREATION.
OUR CINEMA PICTURES INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING.

POLIDOR IN SEARCH OF HIS UNCLE ..... (Comic).
RIVER LOING ..... (Travel).
A SUPREME MEETING ..... (Drama).
GAUMONT GRAPHIC ..... (Illustrated News)
AMERICAN WAR ..... (Drama).
FOR BABY'S LIFE ..... (Drama).
DIDLEDUMS DIDDLES THE POLICEMAN . (Comic).

PRICES AS USUAL.

TIME.		
FIRST SHOW	6-45 to 8-15	P.M.
SECOND SHOW	8-30 to 10	P.M
THIRD SHOW	10-30 to 12	P.M

MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY & SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30.
PRIZES GIVEN AWAY.

IN THE PRESS PRICE Rs. 5.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT BOMBAY.
1913

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
GULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
FOR LIST No. 2Q.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A. B. C. (5TH EDITION).

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE,
CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT,
COLLEEN BAWN,
A Magnificent Drama
Taken from the Famous Play by
Dion Baucicault.
A GRAND IRISH PRODUCTION
3-parts—3,000 feet.
Every scene, including interiors, was made in Ireland and in the exact location described in the original play.
3 Shows Nightly
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY,
11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOW ON SUNDAY,
5-30 to 6-30.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.
RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

OWING TO PRESSURE OF WORK.
NIGHT SHIFT WANTED.
AT ONCE
FOR THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
LIMITED.
20 First Class COMPOSITORS.
12 " " MACHINEMEN,
Hours—8 P. M. to 4 A. M.
Apply at once to
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary,
"Bombay Gazette," Limited,
Homjee Street.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Garttan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DRY and AIRY STOREROOM or SAMPLE ROOM (about 50 by 20), REQUIRED, by European Company, suitable for storing advertising material. Must be adjacent to York Building, Hornby Road, Fort. Rent not to exceed Rs. 50 per month. Particulars and order to view to "STOREROOM," P. O. Box 333, Bombay.

EXPERT BAZAAR SALESMAN REQUIRED, by Important European Company. Thorough practical experience absolutely essential. Must furnish guarantee. Apply stating qualifications, age, salary expected, when available to "BAZAAR SALESMAN," P. O. Box 333, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

RADICAL CURE for LEPROSY, in its primary stage and all kinds of skin diseases. See Dr. FRAMROZ C. DARUVALLA, L. M. & S., Chhota Buildings, Procter-Road, Grant Road, Bombay.

SHORTHAND-TYPISTS (two) REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY, by Important European Coy. Application by letter only (typewritten) stating experience, when available and salary required. Speed must exceed 70 and 35 respectively. Apply "Stenographer," P. O. Box No. 336, Bombay.

TO LET AT COLABA, near Bombay Green, a LARGE HOUSE, suitable for Hotel Club. Rent Rs. 300. Apply to D. NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a Gentleman or Lady Typist. Apply to 573, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, a CLERK (Native) for a newspaper office—neat handwriting and some knowledge of book-keeping essential. Salary Rs. 30 p. m. Apply in own handwriting to Box No. 571, "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

	Rs.	As.
FOR SALE.—1 set of single HARNESS, best English leather, black mounted in brass, leather collar. 100	0	
1 gents hunting SADDLE, nearly new, Army and Navy make, complete. 55	0	
Various horse clothing, etc.		
1 gents "Sunbeam" BICYCLE, in perfect condition, entirely done up, replated new tyres, 2 speed gear, painted green. Still in crate, cost new £18. Now at hollow price...150	0	
1 ladies "B. S. A.," '22 bore miniature RIFLE with peep sights, case and all accessories in good condition can be seen at Admiral's House, at any time and about 250 cartridges. 56	0	
1,000 CARTRIDGES, '22 bore smokeless in tin case, per 100, Rs. 2-8. The lot 22	0	
120 yards of CRETOUNE, pattern large, bunches of la France roses with small brown leaf over ground (part can be taken), per yard	0	10
40 yards of green CASEMENT CLOTH, per yard...	0	8
40 yards of white (suitable for Ladies' Skirts), per yard	0	8
40 yards of cream figured CURTAIN MUSLIN, per yard	0	8

The above are the property of Major APPLIN, 'D S.O., 14th Hrs. and all to be sold at once on account of his illness.

Apply before 19th to
Mrs. APPLIN,
Care of P. A. Beckett Esq. R. G. A.,
37, Colaba.

ROLLS-ROYCE CARS FOR SALE.

Three Rolls-Royce cars for immediate delivery Bombay, subject to being unsold: —
ONE NEW with five seated Torpedo body,
ONE SECOND-HAND, run about 1,000 miles, with five seated Dee fronted Limousine Landaulet body.
ONE SECOND-HAND, run about 6,500 miles with seven seated Limousine Landaulet body.
Photographs and full particulars on application to
ROLLS-ROYCE, LIMITED,
Mayo Road, Fort.

FOR SALE.—A slightly used HAMMOND TYPEWRITER, original price Rs. 500, offered at Rs. 350. Apply Box No. 934, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Furniture, including chairs, tables, curtains, almyrahs, dressing table, and beds, &c. Apply to Box No. 918, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME BROUGHAM, nearly new with Rubber Tyres, everything in order; also a thorough bred WALER. Owner going home; a reasonable price will be accepted. Apply Box No. 920, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919, care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED for Ferry service in Southern India, two 2nd Class Board of Trade certificated ENGINEERS. Applications should be submitted as early as possible to
THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
B. I. S. N. Coy., Ltd.,
Mazagon.

WANTED.—NIGHT SUB-EDITOR, for English Morning Paper. None but experienced, reliable men need apply.—Box No. 940, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED to advance immediately Rs. 30 to 40 thousand on property, reasonable interest, brokers need not apply, write to Box No. 923, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWELVE EXPERIENCED BOOKBINDERS. Apply MANAGER, The Bombay Gazette.

A EURASIAN MACHINE MINDER for night work required at once. Must be competent to take charge of the printing of a newspaper. Write, giving full particulars, salary required, etc., to Box No. 929, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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B. O. C.

B. O. C. KEROSINES

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A. & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Okara, 3438 tons, Captain E. B. Hirst, sailed yesterday for Akyab, with ballast.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Dufferin, Commander G. H. S. La Touche, sailed yesterday for Bushire.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3154 tons, Captain W. Kelso, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow 6th March, via Liverpool and Manchester with a general cargo 9 cabin and 34 deck passengers.

The steame r Belle of France, 2469 tons, Captain J. A. Cargill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham. 3282 tons, Captain W. Elliott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The Rubatino Line steamer Capri 2680 tons, Captain A. Aamagaga, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Auchenblae, 2500 tons, Captain G. Moir arrived in harbour yesterday from Manchester via Newport and Port Said with ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer....Capt R A Nugent ..... R N Flagship
H M S Philomel.....Comdr Ballard ..... R Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr Geo J Todd ..... Spl Ser St
R. I. M. S. Dufferin.....Comdr La Touche..... R I Marine
R I M S Minto.....Lieut G H Finnis..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 10

Auchenblae .....2500 Mair..... P & O Co
Birkbergen .....2147 Haud .....T M & Co
Belle of France....2469 Cargill ..A Yule and Co
Capri .....2680 Amagaga .....R Line
Clan Graham....3258 Elliott....J Finlay and Co
Clontsham .....3875 Widdess.....W & A G Co
Clan Macphee ...3224 Day .....W & A G Co
Crossby Hall ...2593 Mc Millan.....L'pool..... K N & Co
Delta .....4780 Mattin...23-4 .....P & O Co
Dinorbin .....3735 Thomson .....K N & Co
Dulwich .....2115 Cobb .....T M & Co
Elsa .....2364 Warsoe.....T M & Co
Faris.....737 Coates ...Arab Steamers
Hantaman .... 4827 Goldman .....T M & Co
Hatumet.....2584 Peters.....T M and Co
Kassara.....504 King .....T M & Co
Mombassa.....2787 Lacock .....M M & Co
Marmaris.....Comdr Mallitis ..... Turkish G Boat
Noor-el-Bahr.....212 Mahomed .....Nacoda
Oceana.....2132 Berestram .....T M & Co
Oronsay .....2415 Borthwick...T M & Co
Pentakota .....2203 Stewart.....M M & Co
Shah Jehan.....698 Nacoda .....Nacoda
Scindia.....3154 Kelso...W and A G and Co
Urlana .....3333 Wilson .....M M & Co
Umzumbi .....2138 Robertson...W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 10.

PRINCES DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Semiramis	2552	Pavisich		16-4	A L S N Co
A Hoseinee	993	Fanning			T M & Co
B Hidalgo	2790	Harbord		Hull...18-4	J Finlay & Co
C and R Moltkefels	3034	Schrieder		10-4	Karsoni W & A G & Co
D & E Ohantala	4949	Diamont			M M & Co
F Islands	3360	Maclean			M M & Co
G St George	2673	Francis			W & A G & Co
H President	2037	Schutt		Durban...17-4	A Saunders & Co
K Bombay Mara	3398	Tozawa			N Y Kaisha
M Bacca	3794	Potter		Kotc..19-4	P & O Co
N Shirley	2192	Stone			T M & Co
O Moshtari	1817	Hughes		12-4	T Morrison & Co
P Ostmark	4399	Peter		Karachi...14-4	W & A G & Co
Q Rahmani	1873	Hughes		Jeddah ...12-4	T Morrison & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sardegna	3525	Albert	R Line
4 Mantank Point	3079	Cors	W & A G & Co
7 Clan Colquhoun	3769	Young	J Finlay & Co
7 Naderi	1163	Geddie...Aden	T M & Co
8 Serbistan	1850	Choat	M M and Co
9 Virawa	2176	Owen	M M & Co
10&11 Kt Errant	4779	Jones	Hull..... K N & Co
16 Dunrobin	2319	Carr Hamburg	8-4 T M & Co

P & O Dock

Rio Sado		Ortego	Port Gunboat

H W P D

Mahanadi	519	Ahmed	Bo S N Co

H W V D

Lhasa	949	Penny	M M and Co

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
10	Scindia	Kelso	Glasgow, Mar 9
	Capri	Amagaga	H'kong, Mar 10
	Belle of France	Cargill	C'cutta, Mar 23
	Clan Graham	Elliott	Glasgow, Mar 4
	Auckenblae	Mair	M'ster, Jan 28

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	Kois	Elton	Busreh, etc
	Barjora	Cammack	Busreh, etc
	Circassia	Osborne	Liverpool
	Okara	Hirst	Akyab

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Oceana for Liverpool, etc.
" Scindia, Kelso for Liverpool, etc.
" Derbistan, Choat for Antwerp, etc

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s s Matiana left Port Said on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

The following appointments made by the Honourable the Chief Justice during the absence on leave of Mr. A. M. Kajiji, LL. B. (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, Prothonotary, Testamentary and Admiralty Registrar, are confirmed. Mr. P.B. Malabari, Barrister-at-Law, Head Assistant to the Prothonotary and Registrar, Original Jurisdiction, to act as Prothonotary, Testamentary and Admiralty Registrar, Original Jurisdiction, High Court. Mr. H. H. Wadia, Barrister-at-Law, 2nd Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, to act as Head Assistant to the Prothonotary and Registrar, Original Jurisdiction, High Court. Mr. Shamrao G. Kamalakar, 3rd Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, to act as 1st Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits vice Mr. W. G. Howard on leave. Mr. E. J. Davar, LL. B., Junior Judge's Clerk and Commissioner for taking Affidavits and Clerks to the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay, to act as 2nd Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits. Mr. Yeshwant A. Shertukde, Head Clerk and Cashier, Testamentary Registrar's office, High Court, Bombay, to act as 3rd Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Mr. Kuverji Khandubhai Desai, B. Sc., L. C. E., Executive Engineer, is granted, privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 15th April 1913.

Mr. B. K. Bose, L. C. E., Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Excecutive Engineer, West Khandesh District, vice Mr. Desai on leave.

Mr. Shriniwas Balajirao Bendigiri, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, and Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Central Thana, is granted furlough for three months and fifteen days is continuation of the privilege leave of absence for three months, already sanctioned.

Mr. Lallubhai Permanand Parikh is appointed to act as Deputy Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, vice Mr. Jamshedji Bejanji Vachha appointed to act as Collector of Income Tax, Bombay.

Mr. Gujanan Sadashiv, Patil, LL B. has been admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

With effect from the 26th April 1913, Mr. Sitaram Sunderrav Patkar, LL.B., is to be Government Pleader in the High Court for a period of three years, in succession to Mr. Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, LL.B., who vacates the appointment.

Mr. Jhamrai Lahorimal is appointed as Special Income Tax Collector for the city of Karachi for a period of one year.

Mr. Chunial Harilal Vakil, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Roha, is granted privilege leave on full pay for two months and fourteen days with effect from the 16th March Mr. Vinayak Trimbak Agashe, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is appointed to act as Sanitary Engineer to Government. Mr. Cadambi Shrinivasachar, L.C.E., Executive Engineer is appointed to act as Executive Engineer Sholapur District, in addition to his own duties as Executive Engineer, Malsiras District of Nira Right Bank Canal. Mr. C. J. Hansoti, L.C.E., Executive Engineer is transferred to the Ahmedabad District vice Mr. Agashe. Mr. Manekchand Tarachand Adalja, L. C. E., Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach.

Mr. M. A. Mirza, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Shikarpur Canals District.

Mr. Himatlal Bapulal Parikh, Assistant Engineer, is granted, privilege leave for two months from date of relief.

Mr. F. R. Unwala, Assistant Engineer, is granted, privilege leave for three months from 8th April.

Mr. Ardesar Barjorji Spencer, Assistant Engineer, is granted, privilege leave for three months from 15th April.

AHMEDNAGAR FAMINE.

The following memorandum by the Commissioner C. D. describes the situation in the Ahmednagar District :—

The Commissioner has just returned from Ahmednagar where he has had the opportunity of discussing the situation with the Collector. He considers that Mr. Mead is showing great wisdom in his management of the relief measures in this district. The position of affairs at present is still extraordinary. Despite the intensity of the distress the Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar, is able to obtain only half the labour which he requires for the new Nagar waterworks. The men whom he has secured are either Bhils who are working under pressure from the authorities or labourers who have left the Dhond-Baramati line in order to be nearer their homes. The Executive Engineer Dhond-Baramati Railway, whom the Commissioner saw at Dhond, informed him that he has only half the labour he requires : and the contractors for the Lonavle Hydro-Electric Works are also short of men. It seems impossible to avoid the conclusion that in future unless the distress is very widespread, famine works will hardly be wanted. All that will be necessary will be dole with a certain measure of indoor relief."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MOUTRAY—At Dalhousie, on the 3rd April, the wife of Anketell G. Moutray (The Connaught Rangers), of a daughter.

GALLOWAY—At Etawah, on the 4th April, the wife of Frederic W. Galloway, Indian Police, of a daughter.

LYALL—At Lucknow, on the 4th April, the wife of Captain C. R. Lyall, 36th Sikhs, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon meet Members of the Municipal Corporation at a Garden Party in the Victoria Gardens, 6 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Royal Irish Rifles vs. Byculla G. I. P. Institute, Oval 5-40 p.m.

Bombay Sanitary Association, Annual General Meeting in the Municipal Council Hall, 5-45 p m.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.

Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : By what you say you will be known for what you are, for a man is hidden under his tongue.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Moldavia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail ...	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20

The Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) leaves Victoria Terminus, 15 minutes ealier, from the 1st March.

Postal Express for Punjab ...	*
do do for Calcutta ...	*
do do for Madras ...	*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., this evening :—

Triomphal March ...Entry of the Boyards .....J Halverson

Finale (Act III). Vittorio Pisany .....Peri

a Ein Idyll...Woodland Whispering .....Czibulka

b Patrol .....Siamese .....Lincke

Selection ...Dear Little Denmark .....Rubens

Valse .....Luna .....Lincke

Selection ...The Torsador .....Caryll and Monckton

Galop (Bell Solo) .....The Tubuphone ...Ord Hume

PLAGUE IN BANDRA.—The town of Bandra is declared to have been infected with plague from February last.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The annual general meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association fixed for Friday the 11th instant has been unavoidably postponed. The date fixed for the meeting will shortly be announced.

MR. CADELL'S GARDEN PARTY.—The guests attending the garden party at the Victoria Gardens this afternoon are requested to alight at the Connaught-road entrance and to be good enough to take their cards of invitation with them.

BOMBAY PINJRAPOLE.—Mr. Navrosji Hormasji Cooper, B. A., Secretary and Treasurer of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been elected a Trustee and a Member of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Pinjrapole, in place of the late Mr. Manecksha h D. Doctor, by the Board of Trustees of the Bombay Pinjrapole.

BURNING FATALITY.—A Hindu woman named Anandibai, living in Mahim, died yesterday morning as the result of burns received in an accident. On the evening of the 25th ultimo she was engaged in cooking when some of the thatch of the hut she was in caught fire. While trying to put the fire out her sari also caught fire and her body was badly burnt. She was treated at her house, but succumbed to her injuries.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The Honorary Secretary has received further contributions towards the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital, including Rs. 5,000 from Mr. Jamshedji Jehangir Lala, Rs. 1,000 each from Mr. Nowroji Bapuji Tachakra and Mr. Ardeshir Sorabji Framji Patel, and Rs. 300 from the Children of the late Mr. Merwanji Rustamji Dalal. The total contributions towards the fund of the hospital amount to Rs. 23,30,764.

Mr. R. MACTIER who has been appointed to act as Commissioner of Police Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. S. M. Edwardes is at present acting as Superintendent in charge of the police of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and the Principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

BOGIE STOCK, RESTAURANT CARS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS.

EASE, COMFORT AND LUXURY ENSURED.

Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow ; Bombay and Kalka (for Simla) ; Jhansi and Dehra Dun.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN from Bombay. H. M.		UP to Bombay. H. M.
19-15...Dep.	Bombay .....Arr.	12-35
0-37...Arr.	Manmad .....Dep.	6-46
10-24... „	Bhopal ..... „	21- 2
12-53... „	Bina ..... „	18-35
15-14... „	Jhansi ..... „	15-58
17-25... „	Gwalior ..... „	13-43
19-55... „	Agra Cantonment „	11- 9
20-49... „	Muttra ..... „	10-15
23- 0... „	Delhi .....Dep.	8- 0
23-25...Dep.	Delhi .....Arr.	7-28
3-17... „	Amballa Cantonment .....Dep.	3-55
5-39... „	Ludhiana ..... „	1-23
6- 2... „	Phillaur ..... „	0-54
6-45... „	Jullundur ..... „	0-16
8-29... „	Amritsar ..... „	22-39
11-50... „	Lahore ..... „	21-35
14-33... „	Lala Musa ..... „	15-43
18-51... „	Rawalpindi ..... „	11-44
23-18...Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ..... „	6-54

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

DOWN H. M.			UP H. M.
19-15.....Dep.	Bombay ...Arr.		12-35
23- 0.....Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
23-25.....Dep.		Arr.	7-28
2-52.....Arr.	Amballa	Dep.	3-55
3-45.....Dep.		Arr.	2-51
5-38.....Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	1- 0
6-15.....Dep.		Arr.	0-12
12-42.....Arr.	Simla .....Dep.		18- 0

BETWEEN DOWN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW. UP

H. M.		H. M.
19-15.....Dep.	Bombay .....Arr.	12-35
16-15..... „	Jhansi .....Dep.	15-58
18-15..... „	Orai ..... „	13-11
20-14..... „	Cawnpore ... „	11- 8
21-45..... „	Lucknow ..... „	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Rumboll,
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At a Meeting of the Trustees held on the 8th April 1913 the following Note on the Revenue Receipts for the year ended 31st March 1913 was submitted.

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates 1912-13	Actual Receipts 1912-13	Actual Receipts 1911-12
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Bandar Properties	29,56,000	29 89,000	29,96,324
Prince's and Victoria Docks...	44,02,500	46,47,000	42,80,437
Merewether Dry Dock.....	1,65,000	1,64,000	1,61,916
Interest and Miscellaneous.....	4,95,000	5,06,000	4,63,315
General Account Total.....	80,19,500	83,06,000	79,01,692
Port Department	2,72,000	2,98,000	2,81,618
Port Department and General Account, Total	82,91,500	86,01,000	81,83,310
Pilotage Account	2,64,152	2,88,000	2,44,180
Grand Total...	85,55,652	88,89,000	84,27,490

The actual Receipts for 1912-13 exceeded the Estimates by Rs. 3,33,000 and were the highest on record in the history of the Trust.

Compared with 1910-11, which prior to 1912-13 was the highest on record, the Receipts for 1912-13 were greater by Rs. 3,01,000.

Complete Statisties of the Trade for the year are not yet available but a considerable portion of the increase in receipts was due to imports of Cotton Sugar and Coal and Exports of Grain, Manganese Ore and Twist and Yarn.

The Surplus Receipts after meeting all expenditure available for transfer to the Reserve Fund will it is expected be about Rs. 12 lakhs. This will bring the Revenue Reserve Fund up to a little over Rs. 90 lakhs.

The figures are not final at this date, but it is not anticipated that there will be any material change.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 18th Mar. 1913.	Total from 1st April 1912 to 25th Mar. 1913.	For week ending 18th Mar. 1912.	Total from 1st April 1911 to 25th Mar. 1912.
Vessels piloted into harbour.	35	1,233	25	1,222
Vessels piloted out of harbour.	21	1,284	25	1,229
Vessels transported	16	937	18	813
Vessels attended to	1	93	...	71
Vessels warped...	...	68	1	57

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL, TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 11th April, 1913.

116. Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution and dance, will be held in Town Hall, on Monday, the 14th April 1913 at 9-30 p.m.

Admission by tickets only.

Members of Corps are entitled to free Tickets of Admission for Two Ladies and one Gentleman. Extra tickets for a Gentleman or Lady Rs. 2 each. Tickets can be obtained from Head Quarters.

Members are requested to take their tickets before 12 Noon on the 12th April, 1913.

All members should wear Uniform Mess Dress or Khaki and Forage Caps.

117 Gun-Practice No. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Malabar Battery at 4-30 p.m sharp on 19th April, 1913, and carry out Practice from the 10 inch H. P. Guns.

Dress :—Khaki with Helmets.

118. Arms return of—Members is possession of Arms, and Accoutrements are requested to return them to Head Quarters as early as possible, not later than 12th April, 1913.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

APRIL 11.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.
After the Chamber Work is Over.
For dismissal.

1-13—Mehsu and D B K Trivadi vs Bai Gomti—Maneh and N.

37-13—Dastur and Co Bhagwandas Purmanandas vs. Velji Narpar and others Ard H D and Co.
For Consent Decree.

23-09—Mat 'J and M Jenambai vs. Rukhiabai Unwalla and Co.

7-13—Patell and F Simabai vs J A Pezarkar Sham M and H.

180-13—Patell and F Simabai vs. J A Pezarkar—Sham M and H.

1282-12—Mirza M and M—Mahomed Na-Nasim vs Fatmajan widow Madh K and C.

846-12—Cap and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs N N Kothare Manu H and Co.

I203-12—Unwala P and P—Nathulal Balkrishna vs Vijkorbai widow Mulji K and T.

298-13—Bhimji and Co Bai Rakhmain vs Vijkorebai widow Mulji K and T.

970-12—Payne and Co Rudubai vs Tyabally K Barodawala—Captain and V.
For Further Directions and Costs on Com B Report.

I097-12 Mulji K and T—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Nagindas Motilal—Mulji K and T.
Originating Summons.

160-13—Mulla and M, M H Wadia vs J B Wadia Little and Co.
Short Cause.

275-13—Edg G W and Co, Messrs Karimbai Ebrahim and Co vs Tricumdas Lalji, Maneklal and T.
Testamentary Suits.

3-13—P Sme B and Co Girdhar Kalidas vs Narbada Alias Bhowli, Mulji K and Th.

30-12—Mulji K and T, Karsandas Dayabhai vs Girdhar Kalidas, Sme B and Co.
Long Causes.

114-13—Payne and Co, Abdulla Haji Mowji and Co vs Sha Vanmuti Jaitha, Jam. R and D.

605-22461-12—Craw B and Co The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay vs Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Kt and others, Edg G W and Co.

1005-12—D J Mantri D K Thakur vs The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg Co, Craigie B and C.

550-11—Metubai J and M Chamanlal Karamchand vs Popet Amarchand Shamrao M and H; Manchersha and N.

310-11—Madhowji K and C. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Bhavanji Bhaldaman, Captain and V.

766-11—Wacha and Co. R D Sethna vs Motibai allias Gokibai Madhowji and Co.

1245-12—Mulji K and T Nana Yossoo Padval vs Sitabai widow and another Dastur and Co.

1308-12—Mulla and M, Pirari Hasan vs Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patel, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1319-12—Edg G W and Co, Jiwabhai Wadilal vs the New Piece Goods Bazaar and Co, Payne and Co.

43-13—Edg G W and Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal vs the New Piece Goods Bazar Co., Payne and Co.

309-03—Malvi H M and R, Jitmal Kanaiyalal vs. Ebji Umersey, Ardeshir H D and Co.

310-03—Malvi H M and R. Jitmal Kanaiyalal vs. Shamji Ladha and Co, Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

311-03 Malvi H M and R, Mamraj Rambhayat vs Ebji Umersey, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1276-12—Chit M and K, Manaji. "Kuverji" Raje Shirke vs. M J Vakil, Subnis and Co.

1201-12—Subnis and G M G Vakil vs M C R Shirke Chit M and K.

594-12—Subnis and G, Baisitabai vs. G M Dukle and others Duph F & D.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.
For Dismissal.

1182-12—Motichand and D—Vithaldas Mulji vs Ardeshir Dossabhoy—Jam R and D.
For Decree Under O 34 E 6 C P C.

307-10—Pest R K and D Bai Javerbai vs S.M Toddiwalla,
For Final Decree.

127-13—Mehta and D—The Advocate Genl of Bombay vs Rehinatbai widow Kanga and S.

111-12—Sham M and H—Bhaidas Thakurdas vs Hamuanbux, Harmukrai—Malvi H M and R.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

66-12—Little and Co. The London County Westminster Bank Ltd. vs the Bank of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.

45-12—Wadia G and Co, Pranjivandas vs G H Kerkabhoy and Bicknell M R and W.

320-11446-12—Surajmal and Co, Motichand Jamnadas vs Sunderji Girdhar, Motichand.

1190-12—Hiralal and Co, Hari Bhan Lupne vs Motabhai Dhanjishaw Darukhanawalla, Pestonji R K and Co.

1353-12—Mulji K and Th, Bai Nandagavri widow vs Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan and another Captain and V Manecklal and T.

1305-12—Captain and V Mahomed Huseri Tharia Topan vs Bai Nandagave widow Mulji K and Th.

895-12—Bhaishanker K and G The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co. Ltd vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal, Biknell M R and Co.

242-12—Mulla and M, Poohoomal Bros. a firm vs Popatlal Morardas Jariwalla and another, Jamsetji R and D.

184-12—Mulla and M The same vs Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia and another, Jamsetji R and D.

774-12—Little and Co, Hooseinbhoy Abdul Kadar Vasi vs Shaik Adam Hooseinally Vasi and another, Edgelow G and Co.

375-12—Captain and V, Ebrahim Saheb Haji Pachwoodin Dhine vs Vazeer Begum widow, Craw B and Co.

801-12—Shroff D and D. The Bombay Banking Co Ld vs Krishnarao Gopalrao Bhayasaheb Gaikwad, Subnis and G.

479-12—Ragh B and N. The Advocate General of Bombay vs Buldeo Ruderam and others, Tyabji D and Co. Ragh N & Co, and Hiralal & Co.

434-11—Mulla and M, S D Mehta, vs J. H. Bamboat, Shamrao M and H

1072-11—Mulla and M, S D Mehta vs. J H. Shaun M and K.

42-12 Malvi H M and R. Messrs. Nanabhai Fulchand vs. Messrs. Chhejjoo Ram and Sons. Payn and Co.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Arabia," with the homeward mails of the 5th inst., arrived at Aden at 11 p. m. on Wednesday, the 9th inst.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The publication entitled "Anath Bhajanavali," printed at Nadiad, and published by the Secretaries of the Nadiad Hindu Anathashram, by order of the Managing Committee of the Ashram, has been proscribed.

The Deputy Magistrate of Noakhali yesterday disposed of a case in which a Hindu zemindar charged the editor and printer of a local Mahomedan vernacular weekly with defamation. The accused were convicted and fined Rs. 100 each.

There has been an outbreak of cholera in Mymensing, and a proposal to provide that town with a satisfactory water-supply is now under consideration. At present there is a scarcity of water. The water-works in Jassore town will be completed by June. Schemes are being framed to supply drinking water in the mofussil towns.

Sirdar Ahmed, retired Deputy Collector, Canal Department, Punjab, and editor of the agricultural journal, "Kisan," of Lyallpur, has started on tour through India, to enquire into the agricultural practices of different tracts and into the economic condition of the farming classes. He is accompanied by two other zemindars.

Mussoorie had illustrious visitors the other day in the persons of Lord and Lady Hardinge who paid the place a surprise visit. Their Excellencies rode quietly up the hill, lunched at the Charleville Hotel, and returned in the afternoon to Rajpore, whence they were back in Dehra by motor before most of the residents of Mussoorie had become aware of their arrival.

A number of Burmese dancers, actors, footballers and goldsmiths have been engaged for five months for exhibition purposes in Germany. One month's salary has been paid in advance to each person engaged. The party leaves Rangoon next month and they hope to return to Rangoon in August so that if fortunate, they should not experience any cold weather.

The "Planters Chronicle" reports that the destructive scale insect known as green bug (Lecanium virdle)" has appeared on a couple of coffee estates near Saklaspur in south Mysore. Efforts are being made to stamp out the disease, and for the sake of the valuable coffee industry of Mysore and Coorg it is to be hoped that they will be successful.

The death has been announced at Bareilly, a few days ago of the Rev. Samuel Knowles, at the age of 81. Mr. Knowles, who was once in the Army, was one of those (and now they must be very few in number) who saw the first Shot of the Mutiny fired at Meerut. He afterwards became a missionary in the Methodist Episcopalian Church Mission, from which he retired about 10 years ago, but continued to live in the United Provinces. He was well known at Naini Tal and other stations, and had many friends.

The laying of the Penang-Colombo section of the new Orient cable, which is to run from London to Hongkong, will be begun in the course of the next few days Soundings over the route were taken in January, by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's steamer "Magnet", and everything having proved satisfactory, work on the section will be begun as soon as the cable arrives at Penang. The cable steamer "Colonia" equipped with all the necessary materials, passed through Colombo on her way out Penang a few days a go.

An interesting difficulty has arisen out of the proposal of the London Tea Association that all chests of tea exported from India should have stencilled upon them the words "Pure Indian Tea." It appears that in the United States this method of drawing attention to Indian tea is likely to have a misleading effect. There are various medicinal herb teas which are in vogue in America, and "Indian" tea would apparently suggest some decoction which was originally found effective in wigwams. A slight change will, however, remove all misunderstanding. It is only necessary to say "India Tea" instead of "Indian Tea." The modification has the further merit of conforming with usage in regard to other teas, for no one talks of Chinese or Ceylonese tea, but of China and Ceylon tea.

The members of the Devonian Society of Bengal were "At Home" at 35, Chowringhee, the other evening, for the purpose of presenting Dr. Pearse (the retiring Health Officer of Calcutta), and Mrs. Pearse with a parting gift on the occasion of their departure for England. Dr. Pearse has long been a prominent member of the Devonian Society, which exists for the purpose of enabling social intercourse between people hailing from the "West Countries," and it was with much regret that the members learned of the illness which has caused his retirement. Mr. H. W. Sparkes (solicitor) made the presentation, which consisted of a handsome solid silver tea service, and in doing so, expressed on behalf of the society, the regret that they felt at losing so popular a member, and the hope that the Devonshire breezes would soon restore the Doctor to a better state of health. Dr. Pearse, in a brief speech, suitably acknowledged the gift and expressed the regret which he felt at leaving Calcutta, where he had made so many friends.

The annual report of the inspecting officer of the Laccadive Islands and Minicoy gives an interesting account of the latter. It states that the island of Minicoy is an interesting one, but "more so to a medical man, from its mosquitoes and the existence of many cases of leprosy in it." Only a little over an eighth of the island is inhabited, and this area is much cleaner than similar areas on the othe islands. On either side of this occupied area is a thick garden of cocoanut trees, wild almond trees and screw pines. It makes a charming picture for the mind to dwell on, but, alas ! this fair island landscape is but a delusion and a fraud, whose true character is disclosed only at nightfall. "With the setting down of the sun, the mosquitoes begin to gather in houses, and by nightfall the whole island is a hell of mosquitoes. Every human being has to sleep under a thick curtain, the ordinary muslin ones being much too fine for their fangs !" It is some comfort to learn that the mosquitoes are innocent, being causative of neither filariasis or malaria, but they must none the less be terrifying to the unaccustomed touris. Another "alarming factor" on this island is leprosy.

KEEP THE SKIN CLEAR

With CUTICURA Soap and Ointment

No other emollients do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough and oily skins, itching, scaly scalps, dry, thin and falling hair, chapped hands and shapeless nails. They do even more for skin-tortured and disfigured infants.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. booklet on skin and hair, will be sent post-free by Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

Why Suffer ?

HERE'S A REMEDY THAT WILL BANISH RHEUMATISM.

No matter how much pain you are suffering—no matter how long you have suffered—no matter how hopeless you have become, LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM will bring quick and lasting relief. Applied outwardly it speedily penetrates to the blood vessels—the seat of the ailments—drives away the acids and impurities which cause Rheumatism and restores to you your former health and strength.

Follow the directions faithfully and you'll have every reason to bless the day you tried Little's Oriental Balm.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GIVE IT A TRIAL

For external use only.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

ICILMA HAIR POWDER

NEW DRY SHAMPOO.

To cleanse the hair quickly and easily sprinkle half a packet lightly over the hair and scalp. Brush out thoroughly with a stiff brush in five minutes time. This freshens, softens, cleanses and brightens the hair. No wetting—no trouble—no danger.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA Co., Ltd., LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE *HAIR* TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain. Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL

Nourishes the Hair,

Removes the Dandruff,

Increases the Growth,

Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair pressing.

PER BOTTLE RE. 1, V. P. EXTRA

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 9. — pBOMBAY, APRIL 10, 4

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	74 3-16		1-16
3 do. Rentes.	86 1-4		1-4
3 -2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	90		1-4
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	63 5-8		1-16
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	27 3-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' bence ...	27 3-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York	59	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·25 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin.	20·48 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York	4·85 7-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	4 1-4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4		1-16
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-4	1-8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 5-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	3 1-4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3 5-8	un	chgd

Bar Gold. ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 80 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchgd.
Closing tone of silver—Steady
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £225,000.
The Bombay mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Brindisi this morning.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 6,00,000.

Rs. 4,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 80,000 " to Bombay.
" 1,70,000 " to Madras.
" 7,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4d. (Min Rate) received 9 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4 d. (Min. Rate) received 9 per cent. above the rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·00.
Telegraphic Transfers:—
Rs. 18,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 20,60,000 " to Bombay.
" 13,60,000 " to Madras.
" 52,90,000
Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 9 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 9 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sale, Rs. 66,00,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 60,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—
Bills on Calcutta... Rs. 10,000 at 1s 4 1-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady—Fair demand
Futures	Steady.
Manchester	Firm but not active
Total Sales	... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 800 "
Imports	...19,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6 93 +03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...	10·00 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

April-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·72 +04	6 72 +04	6 69 +04	6 64 +04
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**	
6·53 +04	6·38 +05	6·29 +05	
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	
6·26 +05	6·24 +05	6·23 +05	

New York 11 a.m., May. 12·19 July 12·14.
New York official Noon call May 12·17 July 12·12.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12·58 July 12·47

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 19,000
" Receipts at " last year... 15,000
" Exports to Great Britain .. 4,000
" Exports to Continent ... 2,000
Spot Cotton 12·30 unchgd
Futures—Month of May 12·20+18
Futures—Month of July 12·15+10

Advanced on unfavorable weather reports and on improved financial conditions and wall street demand.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 12 1-2 unchgd
Futures month of May	... 12·63+16
Futures month of July	... 12·52+15
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	... Nominal.
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports—	... .
Wheat White Karachi	...33 1-4unchgd
Do. Months	... May-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done	
Wheat Red Karachi	... 37 7-8+1-8
Do Months—	... May-June.
	London—Value

Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe-62 lbs.	... Unchgd
do Months—	... .
Buyers &c	... .
Barletta Russo—62 1-2lb	... Unchgd
	... .
do Buyers &c	... .

Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	... Unchgd
Do Months	... .
Buyers &c.	... .

SEEDS

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs	
85 p.c. ex-ship.	... 49+3-4
Do. Months—	... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs.	
85 p. c. ex-ship	... 52+1-4
Do. Months—	... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.— Antwerp—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	..45 1-3 unchg
Do. Months—	... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.— Amsterdam—Done	
Tone—Quiet but steady.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship	... 46 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—	... Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.	
Tone—Firmer.	
Linseed Calcutta	44 1 1-2+2d
Do. Months—	... April-June
	London—Done.—Quiet
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...42 +3-8
Do. Months—	... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done.	

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-13-6+0 1 0.
April-May—Hull—Done—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... 11 1-4+1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...3 5 1-4—1-4d
April-May—Easier

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£80 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal	... 7d. unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	£76 1-4+7 11-16

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff, to Bombay 13s. —Value.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 39
" " Mutton Tallow... 40-6
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Firm.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar
C&F India (Double bags)...13 7 1-2unchgd
D/. Months of Shipment... May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Moderate business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar
C & F India ... 12 9 unchgd.
Do Months of Shipments—April-May—Sellers.
Tone—Very dull
German beet-root 50 p.c. ...9 11-1-4—1-4d.
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers.
10 0 1-2—1-4d—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Closing rather steadier—Fair business at rather easier rates.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ...14 3 unchgd.
Months of Shipments...April-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Slow of sale.
Mauritius Crystals C & F
Calcutta and Bombay ...12 4 1-2 unchgd,
Month of Shipments ... April—Value.
Tone—Firm.
Java Sugar—Unchgd—Very quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [10TH Apr. 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
10 Boxes Sovns	7,50,000	P Said via Colombo	C'tered Bank.
9 Boxes Gold Bulns	6,14,400	London	do
2 Parcels silver	42	do	Y'hama Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 8th April, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	58	66,559
P. B. and C. I. Ry...	36	44,477

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 12th Feb 1913	7	p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 3rd April 1913	7	"
Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. 1912	8	"

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 72 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE—
The market opened steady and T. T. was available at 1s. 4 1-32d. but there was not much enquiry. There are few bills offering. For Eastern rates are steady.

We quote.—

T.T.on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. end May
Do. do Francs	...171
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...144 3-4
Shanghai "	.. 195 3-4
Japan "	...148 1-4 to 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened at 95 3-4 for Cash and 95 13-16 for the Settlement and closes with sellers as under.

We quote.—

Cash	...	Rs. 95 13 0 Sellers.
Settlement	...	" 95 13 0 do

BULLION.—
Bar silver both in London and New York was again unchanged yesterday. The local market opened at 68 1-8 for the settlement and has advanced during the day to 68 11-16. A fair business has been done, and rates close as under, Bar gold is steady.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs.	24 0 0
Australian "	...	"	23 15 0
Sovereigns "	...	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	...	"	68 7 0
1st Settlement	...	"	68 11 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	69 4 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	...	"	77 13 0
1st Settlement March	...	"	78 1 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	78 10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—
Yesterday there was a moderate advance of 8 to 10 points in futures in New York, while in New Orleans the advance amounted to 15 to 16 points. Late yesterday evening the local market was easier, and fine Khamgaon Akola may was offering at Rs. 288. This morning the quotation was Rs. 290, but there has been very little doing during the day and at the close the rate is again Rs. 288. The market is dull.
For ready cotton the enquiry has small.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach	... Rs.	311	May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat	... "	303	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur	... "	303	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	... "	299	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	... "	296	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	... "	283	"
Fine M. G. Khandesh	... "	270	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	... "	261	"
Sawginned Dharwar	... "	309	Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns...	"	299	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Steady
Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Total Imports	...	1,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·73 +01	6·73 +01	6·70 +01
July-August.	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**
6·66 +02	6·54 +01	6·39 +01
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
6·30 +01	6·27 +01	6·25 +01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is firm,
We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	7 14 0 B.T.
May	... "	8 14 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market steady.
We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May	Rs.	8 8 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl-May	"	8 7 0 B.T.
Yellow Gujrat Apl-May	"	8 7 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady

Bold White 85 p.c	Rs.	57 0 0
Small White ...	"	55 8 0
Black Kutni ...	"	49 0 0
Yellow Higanghat	"	62 0 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
April-May ... Rs. 12 14 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 35 12 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 26 4 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Steady.
We quote:—

Bold	... Rs.	50 8 0
Small	... "	47 0 0

WHEAT:—
The market is steady.
We quote:—

White Pesi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5 9 0 B.T.
White Delhi Apl-May	"	5 10 6 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS

Bank of Bombay	...	1,677 1-2
Bank of India	...	64 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	86
Indian Specie	...	64 1-2

MILLS.

David	...	490
Kohinoor	...	770
Manockji Petit	...	3,165
New Great Eastern	...	250
Standard	...	1,305
Swan Mill	...	295

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		164 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre		175
Bombay S N Ordy	...	250
Colaba Land and Mill...		1,450

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	592 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	...	7,306	bales.
Wheat	...	34,800	cwts.
Linseed	...	30,743	"
Rapeseed	...	8,304	"
Gingellyseed	...	1,956	"
Poppyseed	...	2,213	"
Groundnuts	...	2,411	"
Castorseed	...	18,145	"
Rice	...	10,224	"
Myrabollams.	...	3,781	"
Cottonseed	...	25,451	"
Mowraseed	...	nil	"
Gram	...	2,643	"
Joowar	...	2,616	"
Maize	...	2	"
Barley	...	389	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Apr. 9.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 19,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ... 4,000 do
Exports to Continent ... 3,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·60
Future Cotton at New York May ... ... 12·20+ 8
Future Cotton at New York July ... ... 12·16+10
Tone Market at closing Spot.. Steady
Tone Market at closing Futures ... ... do

General Tone of Market:—
Advanced on improved financial condition wall street demand—Also unfavorable weather reports.

NEW ORLEANS, Apr. 9.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 12 1-2
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May ... ... 12·63+16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July. ... ... 12·52+15
Opening tone of Market— Steady

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 9.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Steady and closed steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... Steady
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. Quiet but steady
Total Day's Sales ... ... 10,000 do
Sales on spec. and export ... 800
Sales of Surats ... ...
Total Day's Imports ... 19,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 10·00
Mid American at Liverpool ... 6·98+3
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.

Apr.-May	...	6·72+4
May-June	...	6·72+4
June-July	...	6·69+4
July-Aug.	...	6·64+4
Aug.-Sept.	...	6·53+4
Sept.-Oct.	...	6·38+5
Oct.-Nov.	...	6·29+5
Nov.-Dec.	...	6·26+5
Dec.-Jan.	...	6·24+5

Manchester piece goods market—Steady with fair general enquiry—Fair enquiry for jaconet Dhooties and Shirting Dhooties.

LONDON, Apr. 9.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-June—Ldn. 44 1 1-2
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ... Apl.-May—Antwerp ... ... 45 9 "
Do. La Plata...Apl.-May—Antwerp ...41 9 "
Do. Tone of Market at close... Steady
Do. Tendency of the Market— .....
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes ..Apr— £ 24· 0·0
do ... May-June— £ 23-15-0
Do. Tone of Market at close, Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... 220000 qrs
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal ...Apl.-May —Hamburg... 68 3
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal .....
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Apr.-May—Antwerp ... 49 3
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Apl.-May—Antwerp ... 51 6
Do. Ferozepore usual bold Noml
Do. Jamba Red— ... do
Do. Tone of Market at close. Firm
Cotton seed. Bombay percels. Apl.-May—Hull ...£6-11-6
Do. Tone of Market at Close.. Quiet
Gingelly Seed. Bombay 15 p.c. Mar.-Apl.—London. .....
Wheat. Choice white Karachi Apl.-May—London...39 3
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) Apl.-May—London... 39
Do. Club No. 2...Apl.-May—London... 39 3
Do. Choice white Delhi Apl.-May—London— Noml
Do. Tone of Market at Close. Steady
Do. South Australian Apl 37 9 Done
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. Apl-May 36 "
Do. do Tone of Market at Close ... .
Do. Red Graded American per central—May. ... 7 5 5-8
Do. Afloat to U. K.... ... .
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports.... .....

LONDON, Apr. 9.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers F. O. B. Hamburg...Apr.-May 9 10 1-2
German Beet-root. 88 per cent F. O. B. H'burg. May 10 "
" Closing Tone of Market. Quiet "
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Apr.-May ...13 2 1-4 "
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) May-June—13 3 "
German Closing Tone Market— Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F India Apl.-May 12 9 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India May-June 12 9 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Steady
Mauritius Crystals ...Apr. 12 4 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Apr.-May 13 9 3-4 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. India (double Bags— May-June...13 10 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... ...

LONDON, Apr. 9.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) O. I. F. Calcutta Apl.-May...	11 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...June.	11 2 1-4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta.July-Dec.	10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Apl.-May...	11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi,June	11 3 3-4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	11
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... Apl.- May...	12 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Calcutta...June..	12 2 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	11 11 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi Apl.-May...	13
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June...	12 3 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi July-Dec...	12 0 3-4
Closing Tone of Market } Special Feature ... }	Quiet and unchanged

LONDON, Apr. 9.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	68	7	6
do. Best English Selected.	74	5	0
" Brazers	81	10	0
" Tone of Market ...	Quiet		
Hard Spelter	21	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	212	0	0
Yellow Metal		0	7
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G. G. O. B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool	11	15	0
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ...	.....		
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool	.....		
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	3	6	0
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	3	9	0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	4	1	6
Lead Pig English	7	0	0
Tone of Steel Market ...	.....		
Silver, Spot	27	3-16	
" 2 months hence ...	27	3-8	
" Tone of Market— ...	Quiet and unchanged		

LONDON, April 9.

FINANCIAL

Silver Spot ...	... 27 3-16
Silver 2 Months...	... 27 3-8
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Steady	
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...	...Unchanged
Rentes 3 p. c....	... £ 86 7-8
Consols 2 1-2 p. c.	... £ 74 3-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 90 1-4
Sterling loan ...	... £ 90 1-4
Govt. Securities 3 p. c.	... £ 76 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 63 9-16
Bar Gold per oz.	... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market ...	... Steady
Closing Tone of Finance Market ...	... Quiet
Bank of England Rate of Discount ...	... 5 p. c.
Exchange on India 50 Days Sight ...	... 1 3 27-32
London at Paris Fcs.	... 25·25
Berlin cheques on London Mks ...	... 20 47
New york (Demand Bills ds ...	... 4·87 1-9
Interest day to day loans	3 7-3
Do. 7 days matket loans ...	... 4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	... 4 3-16
Do. Bank Bills 6 months Sight	... 4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 5-8

LONDON, Apr. 9.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for... ... ... Rs. 60,00,000

Rs. 4,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 80,000 do to Bombay.
" 1,70,000 do to Madras.

Rs. 7,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4d (Min. Rate) received 9 per cent above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4d, (Min. Rate) received 9 per cent above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·00.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—
Rs. 18,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 20,60,000 do to Bombay.
" 13,60,000 do to Madras.

Rs. 52,90,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min Rate) received 9 per cent above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d (Min. Rate) received 9 per cent above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay ... 16·03
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale 66,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week... ... ...Rs. 60,00,000

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 10.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... .
Tone of Market	... .

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Apl.-May ...	6·72	6·73
May-June...	6·72	6·73
June-July...	6·69	6·70
July-Aug	6·64	6·65
Aug.-Sept...	6 53	6·54
Sept.-Oct....	6·38	6·39
Oct.-Nov....	6·28	6·20
Nov.-Dec....	6·26	6·27
Dec-Jan....	6·24	6·25

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 10.

FOR LONDON.
Maloja s—9 bales cow-hides, P E Boyce and Co; 800 bales hemp, J N Kapadia,

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Crosby Hall s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 5,137 cwts myrabollams, J M Bilimoria and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Scindia s—10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR HULL.
Hidalgo s—8,725 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 5,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 158 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co.
Shirley s—17,960 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.
Knight Errant s—2,000 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Scindia s—100 cwts cashewnuts, J Fachiri; 1,485 cwts gingilly seed, J Fachiri.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Macphee s—1,000 tons manganese ore, The C I Mining Co.
Chantala s—2,000 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Egia s—1,500 tons manganese ore, C I Mining Co; 6,000 cwts crushed bones, R Kaderbhoy.
Dunrobin s—1 bale hemp P Mathoordas.

FOR HAMBURG.
Dunrobin s—160 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co.
Montank Point s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 400 cwts cow horns, Hollingshurst and Co; 10,000 cwts Linseed L Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts gingilly seed, L Dreyfus and Co; 523 bales cottonfly, 22 bales cotton, 5 bales cotton packings, Solomon Bros; 1,000 cwts gingilly seed, E D Sassoon; 2,000 cwts gingilly seed, B S Lloyed and Co; 420 cwts gum arabic S Cooverji; 50 cwts gum olibanum, G S Sojpal.
Astmark s—10 casks animal guts, Ad. Meyer; 385 bales, cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 4,071 cwts castorseed, G Bhimji; 400 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.
Semeramis s—125 cwts gum olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 230 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 cwts bones and sinews, C Mody and Co; 100 cwts gum Arabic, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.
Chantala s—1,004 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon; 300 bales cotton, Diwavkar and Co; 3,180 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas; 501 cwts mustard seed J Fachiri; 500 bales cotton Bombay Co Ltd; 6,000 cwts linseed, 400 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 1,200 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 100 cwts hemp, K Reeve and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Sardegna s—250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.
Sardegna s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

DAILY IMPORTS—APRIL 10.

s. s. Serbistan from Mauritius, Agents B I S N Co, 48,676 bags Sugar.
s. s. Magda'a from Flinderebay, (west Australia) Agents W and A Graham and Co, 75,055 pieces, Jarrah timber, 527 pieces, Jarrah poles.
s. s. Belle of France from Calcutta, Agents Andrew Yule and Co, 6,170 tons coal.
s. s. Scindia from Glasgow Agents, W and A Graham and Co; 1,225 cases sulphuric acid, 79 drams caustic soda, 20 kegs soda crystals, 36 casks soda ash, 544 bags soda ash, 48 (trusses ropes, 14 coils ropes, 2 cases clocks, 18 cases lamps, 7 casks lamps, 4 hds lamps, 20 kegs borer, 18 boxes fish, 713 bundles buckets, 100 bales copper sheets, 5 cases Lead plates, 40 drams bleaching powder, 3 Hds Ale, 45 cases Rum, 2 cases Sherry, 1 H Hds Sherry, 2 H Hds Whisky, 4 casks Whisky, 1,454 cases Whisky, 4 cases Madeira, 30 cases wine, 6 cases Portwine, 2 H Hds Portwine, 25 cases Gingerwine, 305 boxes bottles, 12 casks green oil, 4 casks Turkey red oil, 5 brls Sub-grease, 17 tierces Paraffin wax, 6 prs Lub oil, 12 cases Locks, 42,198 cases tiles, 240 casks tiles, 11 cases nails, 6 cases glass (window), 20 cases biscuits, 376 cases soap, 1,514 boxes soap, 18 brls soap, 82 cases Toilet soap, 197 cases confectionery, 350 bales cotton raw, 100 bales Cotton waste, 1,939 cases cottons, 511 bales cottons, 218 bales Cotton grey piece goods, 7 bales cotton bleached goods, 125 cases cotton bleached goods, 143 bales cotton P goods dyed, 175 cases cotton, twist, 188 bales cotton twist, 32 bales cotton canvas, 2 trusses cotton canvas, 2 cases cotton canvas, 9 cases cottons and linnens, 1 case cotton and silk, 1 case cotton and wool, 17 bales woolen goods; 11 cases woolen goods, 558 bales paper, 4 cases paper, 3 cases spun silk, 31 cases cigarettes, 4 cases umbreuas.

LAKHSHMI COTTON, MANFG. CO., LTD.

The eighteenth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the company, Wallace-street Mr. R. H. Brook presiding.
The directors' report and the audited accounts for the past year were adopted, and a dividend at the rate of Rs. 60 per share was declared. Mr. V. P. Vaidya and the Hon. Mr R. W. L. Dunlop C.I.E. whose term as Directors had expired, were re-elected and the appointments of Mr. C. Goodall and Mr. R. H. Brook as Directors were confirmed, and Messrs. McAfee and Cursondas and Mr. Alister Forbes were appointed auditors for the current year.

VISHNU COTTON MILL.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at office of the company, Wallace-street with Mr. R. H. Brook in the chair. The Directors' report for the past year, and the audited accounts, were adopted Mr. V. P. Vaidya and the Hon. Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, C. I. E, were re-elected Directors, and Messrs. McAfee and Cursondas and Mr Alister Forbes were appointed auditors for the current year.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 "	1635
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	64
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1700
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1450
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7½ "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	64
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6¼	12½
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		28½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	86
Mercantile Bank(s)	25	12·10	8 "	£21¼
Do. (b)	25	12·10	8 "	£21¼
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	755
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	110
Benar Mfg ...	200	200	...	126
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	250
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	720
Bombay United ...	250	250	Nil	545
Century ...	100	100	3	275
Central India ...	500	500	70	2215
China ...	1000	1000	...	707
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	440½
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1455
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	yr. 20	785
Crescent ...	100	100	4	110
Currimbhoy ...	1000	1000	...	1100
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
Daaid ...	450	250	10	495
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	510
Empress ...	500	500	...	147½
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	Nil	190
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	...	497½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1700
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	372½
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	675½
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

ARBITRATION SUIT.

Mr. Justice Beaman, yesterday, diposed of the notice of motion brought forward by the plaintiff in the suit in which Fatima bai, widow of Rahimtoola Dewji, claimed for the portion of her late husband's property from his brothers, Ahmed Dewji and others, cabinet makers, at Chukla street.

Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Moos, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimzoola, instructed by Messrs. Gulabchand and Edgelow, appeared for the defendants. The notice of motion before Mr. Justice Beaman was for a consent decree in terms of the award made by his Highness the Aga Khan, who acted as an arbitrator. In this case the plaintiff claimed that her husband's share in the business might be ascertained and paid to her. The contention for the defendant was that she was entitled, according to the law of the Khoja community, to which the parties belonged, only for maintenance and she was not to receive her husband's share. The High Court appointed a receiver and referred the matter to the arbitration of his Highness the Aga Khan, who is the spiritual head of the Khoja Community.

His Highness went into the matter with the attorneys of both parties, and made an award of Rs. 1,65,000 in favour of the plaintiff.

Mr. Inverarity moved for the passing of a consent decree in terms of the award.

Mr. Jafferbai said that the procedure adopted by the plaintiff was wrong, and section 89 of the Civil Procedure Code defined that the proceedings ought not to have been allowed. If, as the plaintiff alleged, they had accepted the award on the representation by his Highness the Aga Khan, she ought to have approached the Chamber judge and obtained an order there. After the matter had been gone into, a meeting was held and the claims of the respective parties were settled, his Highness the Aga Khan being present. The defendant's attorney then suggested that the terms should be the discharge of the receiver and one of the defendants should be made receiver instead, and the property would be handed over to the receiver. The consent decree ought to be granted on those terms. But those terms had not been embodied in writing by his Highness, at the special request of the plaintiff. So he said the course adopted was improper. In case the Court was of opinion that the procedure was right he would ask his Lordship to record evidence. The suit was placed before Mr. Justice Davar for a consent decree, but the matter was not continued in that Court owing to that misunderstanding of the parties.

Mr. Inverarity contended that although the award was not an adjustment of the suit, the parties had, by their affidavits, consented to accept the award. They could not now go beyond their acceptance and make any addition to the consent decree.

Mr. Jafferbhai said that all that the widow could claim by the award would be Rs. 1,65,000 and she had nothing to do with the discharge of the receiver, as the further retention of the receiver would entail a heavy cost on the estate, which was worth over 12 lakhs of rupees, and as a guarantee for the payment of Rs. 1,65,000 the defendants were willing to allow the property in Chukla-street, where the business of the firm had been carried as a security for the payment of the award. He also prayed that the receiver might be discharged before the passing of the account.

His Lordship in his order stated as a general rule the Court was still of the opinion expressed in volume 33 of the Indian Law reports of the Bombay Series (page 69) that where these had been a reference to arbitration and an award made the case did not fall either within the scope of Order No. 23, Rule 3 of the Civil Procedure Code. His Lordship added that at the time that the case was decided he had to consider all the authorities, particularly the case of Pragji, in which the contrary opinion had been expressed by the Division Bench of the Bombay High Court. His Lordship was anxious to draw attention to the views expressed in favour of his opinion since the amendment of the law by the addition of section 89 in the New Civil Procedure Code. The decision in Pragji was therefore no longer a binding authority.

His Lordship further stated that apart from all other considerations, the agreement referred to arbitration was therefore not in itself an adjustment of the whole or any part of it by a lawful agreement. All that the parties agreed to do was to refer the case to arbitration. His Lordship had never been able to concur with the reasoning of the Division Bench that when a case was referred to arbitration, there was an implied consent to abide by that arbitration. In the present case there was an agreement to submit the case to arbitration, and that was not, in his Lordship's opinion, a lawful adjustment of the suit as contemplated by Order 23, Rule 3, of the Civil Procedure Code. Yet, nevertheless, the Court found that after the award, the parties had agreed to accept that award, thus bringing the suit within the provisions of Order 23, Rule 3. It therefore did not lie in the power of the defendant now to oppose the passing of a consent decree in the terms of the award. Mr. Jafferbhai had contended that their agreement was conditional, subject to the insertion in the consent decree, to certain conditions regarding the discharge of the receiver. His Lordship, however, thought, on looking at the affidavits, that there was a clear understanding so far as the substance went to accept the award. Therefore his Lordship's views expressed in his previous judgment had been fully supported by the provisions of Section 89 of the Civil Procedure Code, that, in granting relief in this case, as desired, his Lordship could not be committing any inconsistency. The question before Justice Mr. Davar was purely a subsidiary question. His Lordship accordingly directed in the terms of the award to be passed in favour of the plaintiff. The Court also directed that the receiver be discharged, except in respect of the property situated at Chukla-street, Bombay, where the business of the firm was carried on. The Court further directed that the receiver be discharged before the passing of the accounts and forthwith he be discharged on the payment of the award. The costs of this motion to be paid by the defendants.

MISJOINDER OF PARTIES.

Aishabai, widow, and Ahmed Haji Mahomed Kassam and Haji Mahomed, sons of Haji Mahomed Haji Musa, filed a petition before the High Court against Messrs. Muljl Khambtta solicitors and eleven others, in respect of a piece of vacant land at Kala chowki-road, which had been sub-leased for ten years by Haji Musa under an indenture, from one Pandalik Ganesh, who since died. There was a covenant in the indenture to the effect that, on the expiry of that period, Ganesh Pandalik would renew the sub-lease and Haji Musa was to pay the rent annually, except the land revenue which was to be paid by Pandalik Ganesh. The latter obtained the lease of the property from his lessee for twenty years, with a fixed annual rent, and there was a similiar covenant for a perpetual renewal of the said lerse for twenty years from time to time. Haji Musa, at his expense erected a building on the said vacant ground the present value of which is estimated at Rs. 19,000. The petitioners mortgaged the hereditaments and premises for Rs. 5,000, and the mortgagee transferred it to another; and the petitioners agreed to procure a renewal of the sub-lease, and to execute the first mortgage of the property in favour of the second. They applied to the heirs of Ganesh Pandalik for the renewal of the sub-leasswho refused to do that. The second mortgagee filed a suit against the petitioners. A consent decree was passed, ordering the sale of the property and payment of the amount due to the second mortgager the surplus, if any, to be given to the petitioners, and the heirs of Pandalik under-taking to renew the sub-lease. An Indenture of the sub-lease was prepared and the petitioners represented that it corresponded with the original. On that representation the petitioners affixed their signatures. The property was put up for sale, and realized Rs. 8,000. The heirs did not execute the lease till two days after the sale. The petitioners' suspicions were aroused at the small price fetched by the property, and on enquiry found that it had been sold at a low price with a view to make a secret profit, and that the sub-lease newly prepared was different from the former one.

The suit was fieled in "forma pauperis" to procure a duly corrected sub-lease of the said properties in terms of the consent decree, and to cancel the sale of the property.

The suit came for hearing before Mr. Justice Macleod, who on March 3 set it down for trial, after raising issue whether, owing to misjoinder of respondents it could be allowed.

Mr Justice Beaman yesterday heard the suit, which the plaintiffs withdrew. The Court allowed them to bring fresh suits if they wished.

DEED OF CHARGE ANNULLED.

Mr. J. D. Strangman, Advocate-General before Mr. Justice Beaman, yesterday, appeared in support of a motion, on behalf of the plaintiff, Madhavji Virji, executor of the will of Mowji Shamji, who sued Mulji Shamji, personally, and as administrator of the estate of Vassanji Shamji and Mongibai, widow of Vassanji Shamji.

Messrs. Madhowji, Kamdhar and Chotubai were the solicitors for the plaintiffs.

The motion was made with a view to obtain a property in Hornby-road free of the charge created on that property in pursuance of a decree passed by the High Court in 1896, and by a deed of charge executed in pursuance of that decree, directing the second defendant to hand over to the plaintiff the deed of charge cancelled.

The property had been purchased jointly by the Mawji Shamji who had since died, and his deceased brother, Vassanji Shamji, each having an equal undivided moiety therein. Vassanji died, leaving two widows, Valibai and Mongibai; and on his death the first defendant and one Gopaldas Raghavji contended that the deceased had left a will and his widows contended that he had died intestate. The widows applied to the Court for letters of administration, and, pending the dispute, Valibhai died. The matters were referred to Arbitration, and, in accordaance with the award made then, it was held that Vassanji had died intestate and Mongibai was given certain jewels and some properties. She was also allowed the right of using certain portions of the house at Hornby-road free of rent and in case she lived elsewhere, she was to be paid a sum of Rs. 50 for the rent of the premises in which she chose to live. Mawji Shamji and the first defendant were to pay the rent. It was further stated that she was to be paid Rs. 275 per mensem. In respect to that, she was to withdraw her application for letters of administration.

The High Court, in consideration of the award made by arbitration granted letters of administration to the plaintiff and to the first defendant. In that decree of the High Court a charge was created by the High Court on the property at Hornby-road. Mawji Shamji and the first defendant executed a formal deed of charge in favour of Mongibai. She lived there for some time and on her vacating it she was paid Rs. 325 per mensem in terms of the award and deed of charge. The defendant began to create obstructions and a suit was filed by Mawji Shamji, and on his death the case stood in the name of the present plaintiff. It was decreed that the Hornby-road house was to be sold free from the charge of the said sum of Rs. 325 per mensem created in favour of the second defendant, and on terms of an offer made at the time, and that the defendant was to pay Rs. 2,462-13-0 to the Advocate General and plantiff out of the net proceeds of the sale and deposit with the Advocate-General Rs. 11,85,000 in Government paper, while the Advocate-General was to pay Rs. 325 to Mongibai. The plaintiff likewise deposited the amount. The property was sold; but the plaintiff required the original deed of charge be handed over to him duly cancelled and hence the present suit.

The Advocate-General said that he made the application under section 57 of the transfer of Property Act.

His Lordship passed an order in favour of the plaintiff.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

The Sessions Judge of Satara sentenced Gopala bin Sakhoba Changula to capital punishment on a charge of muder, of which he was accused.

Against that an appeal was preferred in the High Court, which was disposed of yesterday by Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Mr. Justice Heaton.

Mr. V. R. Gokhale, pleader, appeared for the appellant and Mr. G. S. Rao, Government pleader, represented the Crown.

The facts were that though they lived in the same house there existed some ill-feeling between the accused and the mother of the girl named Mukta (9), who was murdered, over a piece of land. On some agreement the accused claimed the right of the land for a period of two years, whereas the other party claimed a permanent right to it. The girl Mukta was married a couple of years ago, and her mother, having no male child, transferred the property to Mukta, whose husband, was very poor. In the event of Mukta's death, the accused became the heir of Mukta's mother. On the morning of the 8th December last Mukta went to her mother's field to watch crop, and did not return home that night. An alarm was raised and the field was searched, but the girl was not found. Next morning her body was found in a neighbouring field with her throat cut. None of her ornaments had been removed from her body. On suspicion the accused was arrested, and, in the evidence recorded his wife deposed to his having told her that he had committed the murder. The accused denied the charge and made various allegations against the police, and stated that his wife had only turned against him on police threats. But the evidence before the Session Judge that he had admitted his guilt not only to his wife but also to a friend of his. He had also pointed out to the police the place where he had committed the crime, and produced an axe and sickle blade, used by him as his weapons. His shirt was found blood-stained in places and appeared to have been washed. On the day of the offence he was sawing wood and he returned from his midday meal at 4 p.m, complaining of feeling ill at ease, and knocked off work for the day.

The Sessions Judge, remarking that cold blooded murder of a young child in the hope of material gain was one of the worst possible crimes, sentenced him to be hanged

Their Lordship confirmed the conviction and rejected the appeal.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER.

Mr. J. D. Strangman, who appeared instructed by Messrs. Malvi Hiralal and Co., solicitors, on behalf of Ratanlal Brijmohandas, made an application before Mr. Justice Davar, yesterday, for an order directing the Accountant-General to deliver to his client the Government paper for Rs. 5,000 deposited with him in her name.

Brijmohandas Narandas a Hindu of Surat died, leaving considerable property. In his will, after alloting to varicus causes he stated that Rs. 6,000 should be deposited in the name of his wife, Bai Sona with the Advocate-General or the Bank of Bombay, and she was to receive the interest thereon for her use. Of the remaining amount of his property an equal distribution was to be made to the sons of his daughters by a former wife of his. In connection with this a suit was filed in the High Court by the widow against Bai Dayakore and Motiram Bhagubhai, executors of the will, and a decree was passed "inter alia" ordering the defendants to forthwith purchase in the name of the plaintiff Government promissory notes for Rs. 6,000 and deposit them with the Accountant-General. The defendants as ordered deposited with the Accountant-General the said amount. Of that amount the Accountant-General paid Rs. 1,000 to the widow to defray her expenses for a pilgrimage she undertook. Mention of this was made in the will; the balance was in his hands. On the 14th of March last Bai Sona died, and the amount, according to the terms of the will, ought to have gone to the applicant, who was the nearest relative of the deceased widow and grandson of her husband. The applicant had also defrayed her funeral expenses.

His Lordship, after hearing the Advocate-General, passed an order in favour of the applicant.

BANK CASE JUDGMENT.

The further hearing of the case in which the London County and Westminster Bank sued the Bank of Bombay in respect of £6,000, was resumed yesterday before Justice Beaman. Mr. Binning continued his arguments for the plaintiffs after which his Lordship delivered judgment.

In the course of his judgment his Lordship said that the issue he had to determine was whether by reason of the manner in which the Bank of Bombay understood the instruction of the London County and Westminster Bank and carried them out. The defendant Bank had in law incurred a loss which might have been occasioned to the plaintiff Bank. His Lordship then proceeded to cite the telegram sent by the plaintiff Bank to the defendant Bank on the 18th February 1910, instructing them to advance money to Ramo Parvadi to the extent of £9,000, and also referred to letter which emphasised the instructions given in the telegram. The plaintiff Bank contended that the entire sum of £9,000 had been paid by them to the credit of the defendant bank before the beneficiary credit could be operated upon in Bombay. That was a circumstance which his Lordship remarked had puzzled all the expert witnesses in the case. They were all unanimous in saying that for an ordinary banking credit the form was a somewhat unusual one. This was due his Lordship thought, to the fact that these bankers had their head offices in London, while the defendant bank was in the peculiar position of having no headquarters or branch office in London. The plaintiff bank then contended that, if the documents in question were correctly interpreted, they would mean that the whole credit was intended for one shipment consisting of 3,900 tons of iron rails of three different classes, at fixed rates. But from the evidence before him, his Lordship could not come to such a conclusion. As far as he could see the only question was whether the words herewith open a credit in favour of Ramo Parvadi against etc., "meant that no part of the credit was to be advanced against anything less than the entire quantity of goods specified. The contention of the defence was that, on the very face of the instructions it was clear that they were meant to advance up to the maximum credit, that is to say, after the telegram of the 28th April, of £7,500 against quantities specified, either wholly or partly.

His Lordship confessed that was a very reasonable construction to put upon them. Having regard to the usual object of a credit of this kind, it did not appear to him altogether reasonable to suppose that the defendant bank was not to advance monies to Ramo Parvadi until he had completed a shipment of 3,900 tons. The expert witnesses, Messrs Critchley, Greig, and Sims, were of the opinion that the credit was an ordinary banking documentary credit, under which monies might be advanced up to the limit of credit against good shipping documents. Sitting there as a judge, with such expert evidence before him as guidance it was not possible for him to hold that the defendants contention was wrong.

His Lordship had not concludod his judgment at the time of the rising of the Court.

FORGERY CASE APPEAL.

Mr. D. B. Binning, Counsel for the appellant in the case in which the Sessions Judge of Kanara convicted Parameshwar Manjappa Hedge, and seven others, on a charge of forgery, concluded his arguments before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Heaton. Mr. G. S. Rao, Government Pleader, who appeared for the Crown replied, briefly and their Lordships delivered judgment upholding the conviction and sentence on the accused passed by the Sessions Judge."

The facts of the case appeared at length in yesterday's issue of the "Bombay Gazette.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, who delivered the judgment, stated that the sessions judgment was a very careful, temperate andwell reasoned one, and Mr. Binning had left no stone unturned in his arguments to prove the contrary.

After careful consideration, their Lordships had agreed that the will was a production of great skill and ingenuity and was undoubtedly a forgery. After going into the evidence at length, their Lordships held that the conviction was right and the sentence deserved.

A WIDOW'S CLAIM.

Mr. Justice Davar delivered judgment in the suit in which Dhanabai a widow sued Kanji Dwarkadas a firm for certain monies with interest due under the account of her husband.

The plaintiff alleged that, prior to and since the grant to her of the letters of administration she had repeatedly requested the defendant firm to render an account and pay the monies due by them to the estate of the deceased, but the defendant firm had evaded the said request on unjustifiable grounds. She believed the amount due would exceed Rs. 1,000 and prayed that the defendant firm should be ordered to make a full and complete discovery of the account of the deposits.

The defendant firm in their written statement alleged that the deceased had died at Cutch Mandvi leaving a will and had appointed executors and trustees and left property to his son and in case of the latter's death to charity. They alleged further that the testator was separate from his brother and had prohibited the trustees from entrusting the custody of the deceased son to the plaintiff and that the executors were necessary parties to the suit and that the letters of administration to the estate of the deceased had been granted without any notice or citation being served upon executors and trustees. The citation issues was on the first-named executor only and served on his munim, who informed the Court that his master was a permanent resident of Cutch and the citation should be served personally, the munim not being the agent of the first-named executor Gosai Chanchalgarji, the owner of the firm of Revagarji Cooverji. It was further contended that the said executor had given notice to the defendant firm not to pay the monies, as he wanted to apply for the grants being revoked, and that another relation who claimed to be the next heir wanted the monies to be paid to him. The defendants then set out the monies due to that plaintiff and prayed for the stay of all proceedings till the executors applied for probate, and contended that the suit had been improperly filed and the plaintiff should pay the costs.

Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Madhaji Kamdhar and Chotubbai, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Inverarity instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. for the defendant.

His Lordship in his Judgement stated that the plaintiff had not been far wrong when she said that her claim would come to Rs. 1,000. It came Rs. 9 less than a thousand. As to the contention that she outht to have gone to the Small Causes Court, the defendant had witheld the information from her which was necessary for the purpose of proving her case but not allowing her to inspect the defendant's books and she could not therefore get an order for inspection in the Small Causes Court but could obtain an order for the inspection and discovery of documents in the High Court. As the defendant took up an attitude of obstruction, and did not render accounts, she was justified in coming to the High Court and asking that the accounts might be taken there if necessary.

The defendant was ordered to pay the plaintiff's costs in the suit.

THEFT BY A BOY.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, sentenced a boy named Bapu Vithal to receive five stripes for theft.

The accused was employed by Griffith's Telegram Company as a sepoy. On the 12th February last he was given a cablegram to take to the Telegraph Office with Rs. 18 to pay for it. In the evening, when asked for the receipt, he said he had placed it on the office table. On enquiry at the Telegraph Office it was ascertained that the telegram had not been booked there. The boy was also missing the next day. Two days ago the police arrested him and produced him before the court, and the Magistrate sentenced him as stated.

THE POLICE COURT.

SMUGGLING ARMS.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gough charged one Sheik Mangn, a serang of the German steamer "Ostma" now lying in Prince's dock, with importing arms without a licence.

Inspector Gough received information that the accused had a revolver and ammunition, and he instructed Mr. Potts, chief Inspector of the Customs to have the ship searched. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Potts searched the prisoner's box in which he found the revolver and some cartridges.

The accused said a gentleman in Hamburg, had presented him with the revolver. He pleaded guilty to the charge.

The master of the ship came forward and said that the accused had been serving in merchant-men for the last twenty years, and bore a very good character.

His Worship took into consideration the prisoner's good character and sentenced him to fourteen day's imprisonment.

THIEVING RAMOSIS.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, Rao Bahadhur Chunilal Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Baiju and Dwarka, two police ramosis, were charged with theft in respect of three pints of kerosene oil.

The accused, it appears, were ramosis at a factory at Tardeo. On Wednesday morning when the mehta was going to work, he saw the first accused running away with a pot of kerosine oil. He stopped him, and left him in charge of the second accused until the arrival of his master. When the latter arrived it was found that the second accused had allowed him to go away with the oil.

The first accused was fined Rs. 45, with the option of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

The second accused was fined Rs. 30, with the option of twelve days' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED THEFT.

Yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Ally Ebrahim was charged with attempt at theft.

On Wednesday night at about 12 o'clock the accused was found attempting theft in the house of one Rangoo Gulaji at Kajmohalla, and arrested.

He admitted two previous convictions for theft and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF COPPER VESSEL.

Yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presideney Magistrate, sentenced a Mahomedan, named Nasha Jooma to three months' rigorous imprisonment for attempting to steal a copper vessel from the house of one Fatimabhai, residing at Surtimohlla.

The accused was found by the complainant in the act of taking away the vessel, and on an alarm being raised, the accused was arrested.

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SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS vs. HORNETS H. C.

From the spectacular point of view, the game between the Hornets H. C. and the Sherwood Foresters yesterday evening was one full of interest and replete with moments of excitement. Each of the contending teams located themselves for little spells inside the opposing circle and, with fast give and take, play proceeding almost at the goal mouth for minutes at a time the crowd were kept strung up at a high pitch of anticipation. With both teams there were occasions when it seemed almost impossible not to score. Strange to say this was the case more often with the losers than with their opponents. The happy understanding between the Hornets forwards frequently brought them right up into the shooting zone, and, taking the run of the play as a whole, their opportunities were more numerous than was the case with the Military.

The stick work on both sides was crisp and well defined. There was little muffing, half hitting or foozling. The game showed few, if any, untoward incidents and was clean and straightforward throughout. One of the Military players found it necessary to sit on the ball for a time, but this was more by accident than intention. For the Hornets James put up another stout game at full back, but Rodrigues, their outside left, was more in the public eye than any other player on the side. He was responsible for a number of clever and lengthy runs down the touch line, and it was one of these that prepared the way for the goal scored by the Hornets. Beside his pace, Rodrigues is clever at "in and out" play with the stick, and, at dodging and picking the ball out of a tussle, stood out as the best player on the field. Navin and Downes worked well together on the right wing, and are both fast and useful. Powell in goal saved well once or twice.

Among the Sherwood's Harrison was responsible for most of the forward movement. He has a far greater turn of speed than his proportions would indicate, and, once going, covered ground rapidly. With a good eye for the ball he was able to take the sphere on the bounce and half-volley it into the net, thereby securing the second goal scored by the Foresters, and winning the game for his side. Later he took the ball in the air and put in a shot that missed by a small margin.

The teams lined out as follows:—

SHERWOOD FORESTERS.—Goal: Sergt. Ward backs: Shirley and Stonestreet; halves Corpl. Miller, Thompson, Denne; forwards: Randall, Morris, Hill, Harrison and Cl. Foxon.

HORNETS H. C.—Goal: H. Powell; backs James and Rodrigues; halves Alimo, Windsor and Powell: forwards: Rodrigues, Cramer, Lynn, Navin and Downes.

REFEREES:—Col. Pike and Mr. May.

THE GAME.

Play opened with an attack by the Hornets, who were quickly in their opponents' circle. After a short repulse Downes and Navin put in a combined movement and the ball was sent across to the left wing. Rodrigues took it into the circle, where he passed to Cramer and that player had a backhanded shot. The Sherwoods goalkeeper hit at the ball and missed it. Fortunately for the Military the ball passed outside the goal by a narrow margin. The Sherwoods coming away James showed up, clearing well for the Hornets. The latter continued to press and their forwards gave several exhibitions of a sound understanding and short passing tactics that were worth watching. Up and down play then ruled for a time till a long hit passed over the Sherwoods goal line, but was touched by the goalkeeper before it got there and a corner was, given. Twenty minutes from the start some desultory play in front of the Hornets goal resulted in the Military opening their account (1-0). The Sherwoods came on again, but the Hornets taking up the attack Cramer made an individual effort and very nearly scored. The Sherwoods were cheered for a good break away. Harrison was ruled "off-side." After some considerable tussling inside the Hornets "25," Rodrigues, the Hornets left, put in a pretty run. The Sherwoods coming on Harrison made a strenuous effort to shoot, but only half hit the ball. Following up he managed to get "off-side." Then Rodrigues was responsible for a fine run down the wing and, after tricking several opponents, passed to the center of the circle. Lynn was prevented from shooting, but the ball going to Navin, that player banged it into the net and put his side level (1-1). Half a minute later the whistle blew for the interval.

The opening of the second moiety saw a determined rush by the Sherwoods which brought Powell, the Hornets goalkeeper, out He failed to clear completely and a score for the Military looked certain. However, a half back managad to get in the way and scooped the ball out of the danger zone. "Undercutting" being given against James the Sherwoods once more took the offensive, but the ball was driven behind. From the "25" bully Rodrigues again showed up with a clever run. The ball hung about in dangerous proximity to the Sherwoods goal and, James being well up tried a shot that was productive of a corner. A further effort by the same player came to nothing. Ten minutes from the commencement of the second half some loose passing between the Sherwoods forwards gave Harrison a clear opening and taking the ball on the bounce he half volleyed it high up into the net and the Military took the lead onde more. (2-1). They continued to press and Morris being left unmarked had a shot. Powell saved well with his pads and James cleared the ball. The Hornets were now penned into their own half and the Military threatened their goal frequently. One or two efforts among the Hornets forwards were nipped in the bup. Up and down play followed and the exchanges became more even. Harrison of the Sherwoods had another mid-air shot, and missed the goal by a small margin. Then the Hornets came away with a combined movement the length of the field which finished up with Cramer putting in a hot shot. A foul against the Sherwoods just outside their circle gave the Hornets a free hit and opportunities came to them one after another. Navin had a shot which shaved the upright. Lynn was responsible for another. Scrambling play inside the Sherwoods circle continued and it looked as if the Hornets could not fail to score. At last the Sherwoods got away and gave their opponents some trouble. But the Hornets were backed before long, A Military half sitting on the ball prevented play for an interval till the Hornets were given a free hit. The whistle blew with the Hornets still attacking

Result—
Sherwood Foresters.....2 goals.
Hornets H. C.....1 goal

BOMBAY CUSTOMS V. PIONEER HOCKEY CLUB.

A comparatively large number of spectators assembled at the Oval yesterday morning to witness the re-play of the game between the Bombay Customs and the Pioneer Hockey Club, the open ends of the field in particular being well lined. The heat was intense and it was not long before the players showed how much they felt it. The previous game between these two teams resulted in a pointless draw. A close contest on this occasion was anticipated, and such it proved to be. The Pioneers scored a goal in the first half of the game and the Customs one in the second period, and though an extra five minutes each way was played, neither side succeeded in adding to its score. The Customs forwards, particularly the inside men, though good players individually, showed no combination, and time and again were beaten back owing to this. Their opponents played a good combined game, but their shooting at goal was very erratic, and it was partly due to the lack of this essential that they failed to raise the score. For the Customs, Clarke, Singleton, Stokes and Bapoo were responsible for some really good work. Dudley and Fido, though both limping, the former badly, played a sound defensive game, and were of inestimable value to their team. The pick of the Pioneers are the Driver brothers on the right and Kapadia at back. The teams took the field as under:—

BOMBAY CUSTOMS—Goal, Philbert; Backs, Vacha and Dudley; Halves, Fido, Bapoo and Stokes; Forwards, Ganpat, Clarke, Spilling, Singleton and Brewin.

PIONEER HOCKEY CLUB.—Goal, Canteenwalla; Backs, Kapadia and Surveyor; Halves, Doctor, Chothia and Divecha; Forwards, D. Driver, J. Driver, Aziz, Rane and Choksey.

REFEREES—Col. Pike and Lieut. Powell.

The Customs defended the Cooperage end and came away from the "bully", but were beaten back by Chothia, when the Pioneers, getting the ball, ran it well down, but were brought to a stand owing to Choksey being "offside." The Revenue men then attacked, and somegood play was seen in the Pioneers' circle, and excitement ran high, till Surveyor drove the ball into "touch", from which the Pioneers gradually worked their way down, and a foul against Vacha, the Customs left back, gave them a penalty corner, which was unproductive. From the resulting "bully" the Pioneers again entered their opponent's circle, but Dudley cleared. "Sticks" being given against Kapadia, let the Customs up, but the ball went behind Up and down play was next seen, and eventually Clarke, after a good piec eof tricking, passed to Spilling, who, however, failed to make good. Some hard stick play of a more or less even character followed, until the Pioneers, obtaining possession, bore down, but Dudley relieved pressure with a long hit, and a smart run by Clarke was checked. The same player, getting the ball soon after, carried it well down, only to hit behind. Up and down play followed. By a good combined run the Pioneers invaded the Customs' territory and Aziz netted the ball off a centre from driver (1—0). From the "bully" the Customs charged down and Singleton sent the ball across; Clarke put in a hard shot, which Canteenwalla only just stopped. Clarke again got going, but was stopped by Kapadia, who drove the ball into midfield, where it remained for a time. Some good play was now seen on the Customs left, and the half-time whistle found them still attacking. From the "bully" off the Customs continued to press and a good run was spoilt by the referee getting mixed up with the forwards. Midfield play followed, after which the Pioneers crossed over, and, attacking in a vigorous fashion, forced a corner. Play now waxed fast and furious in the Customs' circle, but the Pioneers failed to make good. The Customs relieved the situation and bore down on their opponent's goal, but were unable to score. Up and down play followed until D. Driver, obtaining possession, centered after a good run down, but Rane shot wide of the mark. After some midfield play the Pioneers carried the ball down into the Customs "25", but Fido relieved pressure and passed to Clarke, who, after meeting with a good deal of opposition, succeeded in beating Canteenwalla with a hot shot (1—1). The Pioneers now got possession, and, after a good run, the result of splendid combination, J. Driver essayed a shot at goal, but only succeeded in giving the goal judge an anxious moment. At the call of time the score remained:—

Pioneer Hockey Club ..... 1 goal.
Bombay Customs ..... 1 goal.

The extra play which followed opened with the Customs attacking, and it was unfortunate for that team that Clarke's stick was knocked out of his hand. The Pioneer H. C. then attacked and had three shots, all of which missed the objective. In the second moiety a good run by the Customs was spoilt by Singleton lofting the ball over the Pioneers' goal. The same player, obtaining the ball soon after, again tried a shot, but failed to reach the mark. At the call of time the Pioneers were still defending.

2ND DORSET REGIMENT VS. XIVTH HUSSARS.

The following account of this replayed tie which took place on Wednesday morning has been held over on account of pressure on our space:—Despite the early hour quite a goodly crowd gathered at the Oval to witness the match between the 2nd Dorset Regiment and the XIVth Hussars. Play was fast throughout and after the game, both teams showed signs of the strenuous time they had passed through. The referees, Messrs. Elliott and Singleton exercised a judicious control over the game and nipped in the bud any attempt at "rugger" play, which was the outstanding feature of the previous meeting between these two teams. The Dorsets met the same fate as they did last year in the re-play with the XIVth Hussars the Hussars scoring one goal in each half and the Dorsets one in the second half. The pick of the Hussars were DeWend Fenton, Pocock and Smallwood and Buckmaster, Drew, Rayner and Hails shewed up well for the Dorsets. The latter team were somewhat weakened by having to play a substitute for Tatum who was injured in the previous game.

The Hussars defended the Cooperage end and off a series of free hits forced a corner. Baker essayed a shot which was stopped and cleared. Smallwood then got the ball and after a good run down was stopped in the nick of time by Adams. The Hussars again attacked in force and Hallard succeeded in netting the ball after a pretty piece of tricking 8 minutes from the commencement of the game (1—0). The Hussars again carried the ball well down into their opponent's territory, and Smallwood put in a hot shot which Hails only stopped at the expense of a corner. Going strong the Hussars attacked again, but Hallard was penalised for being "off-side". "Sticks" being given against hite, Hails was called upon to save which he did right well. The Dorsets then got going and forced a corner but failed to make anything of it. From the "bully" Baker made a good run down, but was stopped by White. "Kicks" being given against Rogers, the Dorsets had a sitting chance but Buckmaster gave "sticks." The Dorsets continued pressing and Rendell had an easy chance, but shot wide. Up and down play of an even nature followed, when Rendel, after a good run down, tried to centre but the ball went behind. Another good run by the Dorsets was stopped by DeWend Fenton, who shortly after again cleared his goal. The Dorsets returned to the charge and Gough had a shot but missed the mark. From the "bully" off the Hussars assumed the offensive and Carter centered well but Baker mishit and Hails had no difficulty in clearing. The ball was again carried down into the Dorset's goal. Hails saved well and fully merited the applause accorded him. Play was now for a time at midfield. At this period of the game one of the Hussar's player was retired from the field by the referee. Shortly after half time was piped with the Dorsets attacking.

The second period of the game opened with a lot of desultory hitting in midfield. From a free hit the Dorsets rushed the ball down and forced two corners in quick succession, but failed to make good and play was transferred to midfield. The Hussars who were greatly handicapped by having only ten men managed to get the ball into their opponents' shooting area and Smallwood put in a stinging shot which Hails stopped but Baker taking the ball on the rebound banged it into the net, thus scoring the second point for his side (2—0). The Dorsets, nothing daunted, came on well and stormed the Cavalry goal, but were driven back by the brilliant defence put up by DeWend Fenton and Pocock. The Cavalrymen attacked in turn and Baker looked very like scoring but Hails cleared. The Hussars again carried the ball down. Smallwood was given "off side." From the free hit the Dorsets secured the ball and after a brilliant run, the outcome of good combination Rayner beat Houghton with a hot shot (1—2). From the bully off the Dorsets again attacked but Bartlett shot wide. They continued pressing and forced a corner, but failed to make good. Another corner followed and play was then transferred to midfield. Rendell centered after a good run down but some of his forwards not being up the pass went a begging. Buckmaster not got the ball and essayed a shot at rather an acute angle but the ball struck the side of the goal net. The Dorsets continued attacking and a good run was spoilt by Gough being off side. The Cavalrymen getting the ball and after meeting with considerable opposition succeeded in entering their opponents' circle but Hallard shot wide. When the whistle sounded, the score stood:—

XIVth Hussars .....2 goals.
2nd Dorset Regiment.....1 goal.

The teams lined out as follows:—

XIVTH HUSSARS:—Goal, : Houghton; Backs, De Wend, Fenton and Pocock; Halves:, Thompson, Piper and Rogers; Forwards, Carter, Smallwood, Baker, Hallard and Davis.

2ND DORSET REGIMENT:—Goal, Hails; Backs, Rudd and White; Halves, Parsons, Drew and Adams; Forwards, Rendell, Rayner, Buckmaster, Bartlett and Gough.

Results to date stand as follows:—

Parodia H C ..... Bye
Parsi Pioneers "B"... Bye
14th Hussars..... Bye
2nd Dorset Regt. — Dorsets
B E Society P&P.. — 5-0
Calcutta Customs — Calcutta
R G A Colaba..... — 5-1
1st Middlesex Regt. — G. M. C.
Grant Medical Col.. — 2-2
Pioneers H C ..... — Pioneers
Parsi Pioneers, "A" — H C, 2-1
Aligarh College ... — Customs.
Bombay Customs. — 2-0
Bombay Police..... — B. I.
Royal Irish Rifles. — 2-1
Byculla Inst ... — Byculla
Crusaders ..... — 5-0
Sherwood Foresters..... — F. F.
Bombay Gym "A" — 2-0
Hornets ..... — Hornets
Cyclists H C..... — 3-1
Lusitania S C ..... Bye
Mahomedans H C.. Bye
Bombay Gym "A" ... Bye
Institute L I ..... Bye

Parodia H C ..... } Bye
Parsi Pioneers "B"... } Bye
14th Hussars..... Bye
2nd Dorset Regt. } Dorsets
B E Society P&P.. } 5-0
Calcutta Customs } Calcutta
R G A Colaba..... } 5-1
1st Middlesex Regt. } G. M. C.
Grant Medical Col.. } 2-2
Pioneers H C ..... } Pioneers
Parsi Pioneers, "A" } H C, 2-1
Aligarh College ... } Customs.
Bombay Customs. } 2-0
Bombay Police..... } B. I.
Royal Irish Rifles. } 2-1
Byculla Inst ... } Byculla
Crusaders ..... } 5-0
Sherwood Foresters..... } F. F.
Bombay Gym "A" } 2-0
Hornets ..... } Hornets
Cyclists H C..... } 3-1
Lusitania S C ..... Bye
Mahomedans H C.. Bye
Bombay Gym "A" ... Bye
Institute L I ..... Bye

Hants 2-1 Baroda 7-2
1-1
Utopian 11-1 B F 2-1
B G 3-0

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

ST. XAVIER'S VS. BYCULLA EDUCATIONAL.

The hockey match played between St. Xavier's College and the Byculla Educational teams last evening, resulted in a win for St. Xavier's by six goals to nil

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THE
Bombay Gazette.
Friday, 11th April, 1913.

THE CONVERSION OF MR. MONTAGU.

During its seven years of office, the present Liberal Government have had no less than six Parliamentary Under-Secretaries for India, the last and most noticeable of the group being the politician who recently completed an educational tour in the Orient, with results that appear to be promising for the future relations of his department with the local administration. Mr. Montagu succeeded the Master of Elibank in this important appointment some three years ago, at a time when his masterful Chief had been translated to the Lords, and there were a good many manifestations of disapproval in the ranks of the Opposition regarding a policy which had converted the Governor General into a subordinate of the Whitehall pontiff and government by cablegrams had largely superseded the old constitutional methods. Lord Minto's surrender to the new doctrine had been so complete and absolute that consultations with his Executive Council had practically ceased, and he had become the Indian terminus of a telegraph wire flashing commands and vetoes from London, which were accepted and carried out without protest, although his predecessor had resigned on a point of policy not so superlative as some of the decisions cabled during Mr. Morley's incumbency, and by virtue of a prerogative inherited from the Board of Control, but rarely used in modern methods of Government, he was also in direct communication with administrations and officials subordinate to the Viceroy, whose authority was ignored whenever it seemed desirable that the views of the Secretary of State should be disclosed to those who ordinarily received them via Calcutta or Simla. Other Secretaries of State had limited their interventions to graver matters of policy in which they could interpose without harming the prestige of the greatest office under the Crown, but their democratic successor gave us a full measure of the possibilities of the new dispensation, as his activities were extended to every branch of the administration, and it seemed probable that all executive authority would eventually be transferred from India to London, a prospect which was happily averted by Mr. Morley's, elevation to the peerage, followed by the resignation of his dictatorship. Lord Crewe who has replaced him has no pretensions of this kind, though he has had to veto an expansion of self-government contemplated by one of the Delhi despatches, and there has consequently been a reversion to constitutional forms of control with results that are now visible in the smoother relations between the House and Indian sections of the administration.

When Mr. Montagu was selected for the Parliamentary Under-Secretaryship after a creditable debut as a debater and politician, one of his first duties was to explain and justify the situation produced by his masterful chief and there was much curiosity as to the manner in which he would acquit himself in a House, where he was assured of a friendly majority, though there were hostile critics on the Opposition benches ready to know their dislike of the new policy. The opportunity come with the debate on the Indian budget a few months after his appointment when his principal whose tenets were to be defended, sat in the Peers' gallery and nodded his approbation of the points emphasised in a carefully prepared elocution, with the composition of which he was probably not unconnected. Mr. Morley himself had given the House of Commons many surprises in his expositions of the realities of Home Rule for India, but it is doubtful if he ever caused the amazement produced by his under-study's description of the Viceroy as an agent of the superior authority at Whitehall, whose principal obligation was the acceptance and application of commands transmitted to him by cable or despatch from his autocratic colleague. There were other striking assumptions of India Office authority in Mr. Montagu's maiden speech, but this derogatory estimate of the representative of the Crown aroused a storm of criticism and protest which probably prevented its repetition in subsequent elocutions by the Under-Secretary. His treatment of financial and administrative questions in these annual Parliamentary reviews was marked by an originality and breadth of expression which raised these recitations above the usual dull procession of statistics, though they left the impression that the speaker preferred his own convictions to the opinions of those who were in closer touch with Indian affairs than himself. And consequently there were occasional lapses into inexactitude, the most notable of which was the definition of Mahomedanism in its social and political aspects in terms that evoked indignant protests from the leaders of the community.

These errors and others of minor moment which need not be specified probably influenced Mr. Montagu's resolve to come out to India, and examine the conditions under which the administration is conducted, to get into personal contact with the men who are responsible for its efficiency, and to discuss the problems under solution, or likely to arise, with the leaders of the educated classes. And judged, by the results stated a few days since to his Cambridge constituents, his vision of India, and the realities which have come under his observation have been a useful educational tonic, for it has converted the Sciolist of three years ago into a profound and gracious admirer of the methods which have made India one of the best governed countries in the world, despite a pragmatic and absolute constitution which centres all final authority in a member of the British Cabinet, who is nominally responsible to Parliament, but is actually an unbridled autocrat. "I was honoured," said the penitent orator, "with the confidence of British and Indians. I met great leaders of Indian opinion as well as officials, and I cannot sufficiently thank them for all they did for me. But if I can show them that we, at the India Office, are anxious to appreciate the difficulties and problems of the administration in a personal sense, as well as by other means, I hope to offer them some return for their confidence and welcome." His approbation is catholic as it extends to all officials from the Viceroy downwards, while he passes a fine eulogy on the courage and confidence of the men and women of our race who are devoting the best years of their lives to tasks which are always difficult and are sometimes dangerous in areas wherein sedition still lingers. In these pronouncements and the avowed determination to make ample and appreciative use of the conclusions based upon personal investigation, we perceive the fullness of Mr. Montagu's conversion from previous errors. He makes a finer and more imposing figure in his sympathetic phase than as a Parliamentary commentator upon matters with which he was unfamiliar when he suggested that the Viceroyalty was a subordinate agency of the India Office.

The Lord Mayor's Meeting. The Lord Mayor of London is taking patriotic action in calling a huge public meeting in the metropolis to protest against the present neglect of means of aerial defence. So strong is the feeling on this subject throughout the country and among men of all political views that a huge gathering is sure to assemble. The demonstration is certain to be one of such volume and earnestness, as we hope will be enough to stir the Government, in this direction. Colonel ...ely's optimistic statement the other day has done little to allay feeling in this matter. The public pay more attention to a simple comparison of the figures, which indicate the numbers of the aerial fleets of Germany, France and other Powers. It is all very well for Mr. Winston Churchill to say that if war were to break out at the moment, Germany would be able to make little use of her Zeppelin dirigibles. Accepting his statement for the sake of argument, we presume that fighting in these new vehicles of war is as difficult an art as it is in more familiar circumstances. As a science it requires as much study and development, and the officers, who take part in it, require more and not less training than do those of other arms. The longer therefore that we delay the establishment of an effective aerial fleet the more likely are we to find our aerial soldiers faced by better-trained and more effective opponents. The cardinal principle of our theories of defence is that we should be ready at any moment, but as far as aerial forces are concerned we cannot be ready for a long time yet, even if we set to work in earnest immediately.

The Sudan. To a Khartoum corresponde n t the attention now being paid to the Sudan as a cotton-growing country, invites a reminder that the area devoted to cotton is only a small portion of the country's immense tracts of undeveloped land, and though much of it is desert and swamp, the rest is virgin soil of immense potentiality. Unlike Egypt the Sudan is far from being a country dependent on one source of wealth. The trade in gum has been in course of development for some time; an excellent start has been made in the cattle trade and rubber is expected very shortly to assume considerable proportions. In regard to the cattle trade it appears a series of obstacle is the prevalence of cattle-plague but since the Government Veterinary Department has systematically taken up the matter it has been so successful, that its officers are counted upon to keep it in check and the cattle-raising districts being spread over widely distant areas, make it unlikely that all the districts in the Sudan could be affected at once. So great hopes are entertained for the extensive development of this particular trade, especially as transport facilities have been provided.

Ahmednagar. The week's report from Ahmednagar shows that distress generally is deepening and becoming severe, though little wandering or emaciation is noticed. Both official and private effort continues to alleviate suffering and gratuitous relief is being given to 15,640 persons, that to weavers being granted from private funds. Land Revenue is suspended and takavi advanced where necessary. Grass imported by Government finds a ready sale, and the water-supply has been improved in places by deepening wells and digging temporary wells out of the Government and Local Board grants. Public health is fair and people on relief are generally in fair condition—which is satisfactory, but it is remarkable that the seven cattle camps, opened with the assistance of charitable funds, are failing to attract cattle in the large numbers expected.

The Care of Students. The Egyptian Government recognizes, as the Government of India did, the necessity for the supervision of students privately studying in Europe, and is formulating a scheme. From Cairo we hear that the Ministry of Public Instruction has chosen eight notables from amongst the parents, as a Committee charged with the work of regulating the supervision. Three Government officials are to be added to their number and either the Minister or the Under Secretary will be President. Foreign representatives are to be, or probably have by this time been appointed and the promoters of the scheme are sanguine of success. They do not seem to anticipate objections on the part of the students themselves such as were recently demonstrated by Indian students in Glasgow.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon yesterday paid a return visit to his Excellency Rear-Admiral Peirse, at Admiralty House. A guard-of-honour of sailors with band from the flagship "Highflyer" was drawn up at the entrance.

A memorandum of information for the guidance of patients proceeding to Coonoor for anti-rabic treatment at the Pasteur Institute was not published last evening for general information by Government in the General Department.

H. E. the Governor has called upon the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to elect a Member to represent the Chamber on the Legislative Council in place of the Hon. Mr. Marshall F. Reid, C.I.E., whose resignation has been accepted.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Mar. 21.

ROYALTY.

The King and Queen, who were accompanied by Princess Mary, arrived at Windsor Castle, on March 17, at 4-45 by motor-car from Buckingham Palace. Their Majesties entered the grounds by the private gate at Old Windsor, and drove through the gardens to the grand quadrangle, the Royal Standard being hoisted on the flagstaff on the Round Tower in place of the Union Jack as their Majesties passed through the grounds. Prince John arrived at the castle shortly after four o'clock, having travelled from London to Windsor by Great Western train. Their Majesties will spend Eastertide quietly at Windsor. The King will inspect the various improvements in the castle grounds and gardens during his stay.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

At the King's second official banquet, of the season, given at Buckingham Palace, the Prince of Wales was present for the first time at such a function. The banquet was served in the state dining-room, where the Windsor gold plate and choice flowers were employed for decoration. The guests included the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Londonderry, Lord Derby, Lord Selborne, Lord Rayleigh, Lord Rothschild, Lord Strathcona, Sir George Reid, the Master of the Rolls, Sir Savile Crossley, Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Richard Soloman, and General Sir John French.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

By the cruel assassination of the King of Greece, Queen Alexandra's eldest surviving brother, the Queen suffers yet another of those, "heaviest of sorrows" to which her Majesty referred in her reply to the address of the City on March 7, on the occasion of the jubilee of her arrival in England. Since the passing of her husband, King Edward, on May 6, 1910, Queen Alexandra has suffered five bereavements, four of them in the last fourteen months. Her brother, King Frederick of Denmark, died suddenly in the streets of Hamburg, on May 14, 1912, their father King Christian, having died on January 29, 1906. Her nephew, Prince George Wilhelm of Cumberland, was killed in a motor-car accident in Germany, on May 20, 1912, six days after the death of King Frederick. Her son-in-law, the Duke of Fife, died in Cairo on January 29, 1912, from the effects of the exposure sustained in the wreck of the liner Delhi, near Tangier. Prince Francis of Teck, brother of Queen Mary, died on October 23, 1910.

PRINCESS MARY.

CONFIRMATION SERVICE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The confirmation of Princess Mary, only daughter of the King and Queen, took place at a special service in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace yesterday. The King and Queen and the Prince of Wales, and the following other members of the Royal Family were present, together with members of their suites:—Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria; Princess Christian, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Duchess of Albany and Princess Alexander of Teck; the Princess Royal with her daughters the Duchess of Fife and Princess Maud, and Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg with Princess Louis, and their daughter Princess Louise. Practically the only other guests were Lord Rosebery, Lord Farquhar, and Mme. Bricka (former governess to the princess). No general invitations were issued, but the ceremony was open to the officers and servants of the Royal Household. The King and Queen sat in the front seats nearest the clergy, with the other members of the Royal Family near them. Princess Mary, dressed in a simple white gown and wearing a lace veil (understood to be that worn by the Queen at her confirmation) was seated slightly in front of her parents. The Archbishop of Canterbury performed the rite and was assisted by Canon Edgar Sheppard (Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal and Domestic Chaplain to their Majesties.) The choir of the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, rendered the musical portions of the service, which was the ordinary Confirmation Service of the Church of England. The princess made her response to the customary question in a clear voice. The thirteen visiting members of the Royal Family remained to luncheon with the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Mary.

PRINCESS MARY AT THE THEATRE.

The King's daughter, Princess Mary, occupied a seat in the front row of the stalls at the Benson performance of "As You Like It," at the Coronet Theatre, one afternoon. The young Princess had only seen one Shakespeare play prior to "As You Like It," so her undisguised delight at the representation will be readily understood. Mr. Benson's personality when he makes his entry as Jacques, is not immediately recognisable, but the Princess applauded him instantly. She also clapped the actor vigorously after his admirable rendering of the famous speech, beginning, "All the world's a stage." The management wished to place a box at the disposal of her Royal Highness, but the King replied that he preferred his daughter to "sit among the people."

A GREAT BOAT RACE.

A better boat race, more full of racing excitement from start to finish, was never rowed on the famous Thames course than the race which Oxford won by less than a length on the last lap yesterday afternoon. It was a hare and tortoise race—just won by the tortoise. It was a bumping race as well as a first-past-the-post race, and it was rowed in almost perfect conditions before a crowd quite twice as large as usual, perhaps three times as large as last year's. No losing crew has ever fought preliminary ill-luck with more cheerful pluck than Cambridge; and of the winners it is enough to say that they rowed a stern chase from Putney till the cox could see the winning-post at Mortlake.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

One of the very early arrivals at Putney, was the Prince of Wales. He slipped almost unseen into the London Rowing Club boathouse more than an hour before the start. A group of Oxford Blues hurried forward to welcome him, and for a long while he stood there flushed with excitement and looking very young and fresh and eager in conversation with a score of men known in the roll of Oxford's greatest oarsmen. They rejoiced that there was no need of the twenty-six football bladders which last year were fixed in the Oxford boat to keep her afloat. The scene was very charming in its complete absence of ceremony; and the manifest eagerness of the Prince made him look what he is and wishes to be—an Oxford freshman clearly destined to carry forward the best Oxford traditions. Certainly no one felt a more genuine excitement during the race. He stood in front of the launch along with four of the most characteristic of Oxford boating men—Mr. Harcourt Gold, Mr. A. G. Kirby, Mr. H. R. Barker, and Mr. A. N. Pitman—and none of the five could conceal his excitement.

SOCIETY.

Lord and Lady Brassey gave a large dinner party at 24, Park-lane, on Friday night the 14th, as a farewell to Lord and Lady Willingdon, who are sailing on Thursday, for Bombay. The guests included Lord and Lady Crewe, Lady Linlithgow, Lord Essex Muriel, Lady DeLa Warr, Lady March, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Harcourt, Lord Hythe and Lady Idina Hythe, Lord and Lady Hampden and Miss Alice, and Mr. Robert Brand, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brassey, Mr. Murray, Mr. Egerton, Sir John Willoughby, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Brooks, and Captain Albert Paget. Later in the evening Lady Brassey, who wore black velvet with a diamond tiara, gave a large reception, which ended in a small dance. All the reception-rooms were thrown open, and naturally the museum was the object of much interest. Among those present were the Duke of Norfolk, Lord and Lady Drogheda, Lord and Lady Vivian, Sir Reginald and Lady Talbet, Lady Idina Sackville, Baron von Bulow, Lord and Lady Cheylesmore, Lady Mary Forbes-Trefusis, who was in gold and silver brocade with a necklace and tiara of diamonds and emeralds; Lady Shaftesbury, who was attired in white; Mrs. Spender, Mr. Walter and Lady Winifred Renshaw, Major Edgar Brassey, recently returned from India; Mr. and Mrs. Moreton Frewen, Mr. and Mrs. Leveson-Gower, the latter a niece of Lord Brassey; and others too numerous to mention.

FASHIONS BY LAW.

A Bill which furnishes a classical illustration of the grandmotherly legislation occasionally favoured by local Parliaments was introduced the other day into the Ohio Legislature. It is described as a "Bill to prescribe the fashions to be worn by women in this State." If the measure secures the approval of the Legislature, the designing and manufacture of women's clothing will be subject in future to the censorship of a commission of three members, of whom, it is stipulated, one is to be an ordained minister of religion, one a parent with not fewer than three children, and the third a social settlement worker. These sartorial censors will be empowered to "prohibit such styles and patterns of garments as they shall deem after a hearing to be detrimental to virtue or chastity." The discretionary powers of the censors, however, will be strictly limited, as, according to the conditions of the Bill, 'pneumonia" or open-work blouses will, in future, be considered illegal. The Bill fixes an exact limit for decollete gowns, prescribing that "net more than two inches of the neck below the chin shall be uncovered." The Bill makes it unlawful for women to wear any outer garment trimmed or combined with a lace insertion or net through which the colour and texture of the skin may be distinguished. It further prohibits the display of "transparent stockings in public places" and makes it a punishable offence for shopkeepers to exhibit in shop windows undraped artificial figures. In introducing the Bill, Mr. Louis Capelle, a representative for St. Louis, declared: "The immodesty in the attire worn by women in the streets is the cause of the great wave of immorality now sweeping the country." The three members of the censorship commission must be selected from men and women between the ages of thirty and fifty. Each member will receive a salary of £500 a year.

LOVE.

Love (says H. R. Campbell in "The Race of Circumstance") doesn't seem to be either a gift or an infliction. It seems to me to be an opportunity. We are slaves of love, we women. We were made for it, and for nothing else. What does it mean to us but suffering? And yet we court it, cherish it, die for it, and when we lack it, we are no longer women, but sexless things. Work and war make men, love makes women. And so, when a man loves a woman, he has only to be quite sure of her love. The rest lies with him. He can make her life a holy or a debased thing. He can turn her into a slave, a queen, or a companion. He can inspire her to brilliance, or stunt her mentality till it is satisfied with mere drudgery. This a man can do if he loves the woman who loves him. So it's the man's responsibility more than the woman's.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Egypt," with the outward mails of the 4th inst., passed Suez at 11 p. m. on Wednesday, the 9th inst.

The Bombay mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the morning of the 9th instant.

PAN-SLAVIST ENTHUSIASM.

PERILOUS EUROPEAN CRISIS.

BRITAIN AND GERMAN RACES AGREED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

ST. PETERSBURG, April 9.

In view of the Pan-Slavist demonstration, a police order has been issued, prohibiting public meetings and demonstrations in the streets. It declares that the order is binding on the whole population, and warns the inhabitants not to take part in such demonstrations, otherwise most decisive measures will be adopted.

MONSTER MEETINGS ARRANGED.

St. PETERSBURG, April 9.

The Prefect's order has dumbfounded the public. Only yesterday, the semi-official journal *Rossiya* published an article acclaiming the demonstrations.

It remains to be seen whether the police will intervene in the great Slav banquet, which is to take place in St. Petersburg to-morrow. There will be a meeting in favour of Montenegro on Saturday, while a monster demonstration is being prepared at Moscow, which will be held to-morrow. It will begin with a requiem in the Kazan Cathedral.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 10.

An Army order prohibits all ranks from taking part in demonstrations in favour of the Balkan States. Officers have been conspicuous in the recent Pan-Slavist demonstrations.

A circular to schools prohibits scholars from demonstrating in the streets.

BRITAIN AND GERMAN RACES AGREED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 10.

The *Statesman* publishes the following special cable dated London April 9 :—

"Special cables emphasise the peril of the European crisis. Russia's tacit support of Servia against Austria is held to indicate that the naval demonstration will either be futile, or will precipitate the war.

"Dr. Dillon, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, says the Government are powerless to arrest the Pan-Slavist demonstrations. The capital and the country are ablaze with excitement, and seething with anger against Austria. There is a fierce outcry for war. All the Germanic races with Britain, have combined to support Austria against Montenegro."

A FAMOUS IKON.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 10.

In view of the present relations between Russia and Austria, the venerated ikon of the Virgin, at Potchaieff, on the Austrian frontier, which was brought to St. Petersburg for the recent tercentenary, will remain in St. Petersburg until the possibility of frontier complications is averted. This step was ordered by the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, in agreement with the Archbishop of Volhynia.

A Decree of Nicholas I provided that the ikon should be placed in safety at critical times.

BRITISH CRUISERS ORDERED EASTWARD.

MALTA, April 9.

H. M. cruisers "Duke of Edinburgh" and "Medea" have been ordered eastward. Other warships have been ordered to be in readiness.

CETINJE, April 9.

The Government has asked for an explanation of the action of the Austrian authorities at Cattaro, in holding up a consignment of goods for Montenegro.

POWERS' REPLY TO ALLIES.

RECOMMENDATION TO CEASE HOSTILITIES.

LONDON, April 10.

Reuter understands that the reply of the Powers to the Balkan States accepts Bulgaria's modification of the frontier line from Enos to Midia. It reserves the question of the Ægean Islands, the majority of which will go to Greece, for further consideration.

The reply further says that the indemnity question, together with other financial questions, will be referred to the Financial Commission, which will meet in Paris. It finally recommends the Allies to cease hostilities.

VIENNA, April 10.

A more hopeful feeling prevails in consequence of the news that the Servians have ceased sending reinforcements to Albania, and the crisis with regard to Scutari is considered as taking a more peaceful turn.

LONDON, April 10.

The story of rescue of the condemned criminals at Smyrna has not been confirmed. The story was apparently either greatly exaggerated or untrue.

[The incident alluded to was reported in a message from Smyrna, dated April 7, which stated that while four Ottoman Greeks, who had been condemned to death for subversive practices at Mitylene, were being taken to the scaffold, the mob attacked the escort with pistols and knives, and rescued the condemned men].

"Incandescent Gas" is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting."—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

THE POPE'S ILLNESS.

HOLDING HIS OWN BUT FEVERISH.

BROTHER SUMMONED TO ROME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, April 10.

The Pope is holding his own but is feverish and averse from taking nourishment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ROME, April 9.

The sisters of the Pope have telegraphed to their brother, Angelo, advising him to come to Rome.

A doctor is constantly in the next room to the Pope, whose temperature rose this morning. The Pope is, however, getting a fair amount of sleep.

CALCUTTA, April 9.

The following special cable, dated London, April 9, is published by the *Statesman* :—

"Pope Pius is reported to be dying of heart weakness."

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

UNDERGOES A SEVERE OPERATION.

LONDON, April 10.

The Duchess of Connaught has been advised to undergo an operation to obviate the recurrence of the abdominal attacks, from which she suffered in Canada.

LONDON, April. 10.

A bulletin has been issued, stating that the Duchess of Connaught has undergone a severe operation at Clarence House, to obviate the abdominal attacks to which she has been subject. The Duchess bore the operation well.

CANADIAN NAVY DEBATE.

INTRODUCTION OF CLOSURE REGULATIONS.

OTTAWA, April 10.

Mr. Borden, the Premier, has introduced into the Dominion House of Commons, proposals for applying the closure in the debate on the Navy. He declared that they were less drastic than the closure regulations in the British House of Commons.

THE MARCONI INQUIRY.

LONDON, April 10.

Sir Rufus Isaacs, speaking in London yesterday, said he did not complain of legitimate criticism in the Marconi enquiry. He claimed that nothing he had done should lead to the forfeiture of esteem and confidence for himself. He welcomed the day when he would be able to speak freely in the House of Commons.

U.S.A. IMMIGRATION.

CALIFORNIA'S RESTRICTIONS ON ALIENS.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

President Wilson has told Mr. Baker, Member of Congress for California, that the Federal Government will not interfere with the Californian Legislation prohibiting aliens who do not intend to become naturalised from owning land, as the question involves the sovereignty of California.

The President hopes, however, that California will not pass laws conflicting with treaty obligation. The Bill referred to does not make any discrimination as to race, though it appears to be aimed at the Japanese.

INDIAN CURRENCY COMMISSION.

LONDON, April 10.

According to the *Times* Mr. Austen Chamberlain will be Chairman of the Indian Currency Commission.

AERIAL DEFENCE.

LONDON'S LORD MAYOR CALLS A MEETING.

LONDON, April 10.

The Lord Mayor of London has called a meeting to be held on May 5th., with the object of calling attention to the vital and immediate necessity for a vigorous aerial defence policy.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 9.

The death is announced of Sir Clement Hill.

[Sir Clement Lloyd Hill, K.C.M.G., the third son of the Rev. John Hill, of the Citadel, Shropshire, was born on the 5th of May, 1845. He received his education at Marlborough College, and entered the Foreign Office in 1867. He was Secretary to Sir Bartle Frere's Mission to Zanzibar, from 1872-73. Acting Charge d'Affaires at Munich, 1876 ; Commissioner to Hoyti in 1886 and 1887 ; and Superintendant of African Protectorates under the Foreign Office in 1900. He retired from public affairs in 1905. He was twice married, first to Charlotte Eliza, daughter of Sir G. Denys, and widow of Charles Waring, and secondly to Muriel, daughter of the late Colin G. Campbell. He had one son and one daughter.]

GERMAN ARMY BILL.

CHANCELLOR'S POLICY EXPLAINED.

NO REAL ANTAGONISM WITH SLAVISM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, April 10.

The Reichstag yesterday referred the Army Bill to the Budget Committee.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg controverted the interpretation of a passage in his speech of the 8th inst., which represented him as foreshadowing a coming conflict between Germanism and Slavism. He warned the House most seriously that there was no real antagonism between the interests of Germany and Russia. Such misinterpretation was detrimental to his policy and to good neighbourly relations with Russia.

THE KING AT WOOLWICH.

IMPORTANCE OF GREAT NATIONAL WORKSHOP.

LONDON, April 9.

The King and Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and General Sir John French to-day, visited Woolwich, where they inspected the Arsenal.

The King reviewed the troops on Woolwich Common. His Majesty subsequently inspected the Military Academy, where he reviewed the cadets.

Replying to an address presented by the Mayor of Woolwich, His Majesty dwelt on the importance of a great national workshop, and said he looked confidently to those engaged here to unite in further developing the defence of the realm.

AVIATION IN ENGLAND.

COMPETITORS FOR "DAILY MAIL" PRIZES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 10.

The following special cable, dated London, April 9, is published in the *Statesman*.

The following seven competitors have entered for the *Daily Mail's* £15,000 aviation prizes :—Arthur Wigram, James Radley and Gordon (England), Wynmalen (Belgian), Col. Cody and Peralyon (French) and Rumpler (German).

FURTHER UNIONIST SPLIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April. 10.

A special cable to the *Statesman* dated London, April 9, states :—

"A further split is reported in the Unionist party. Mr. Sydney Peel, free-trader, has been selected for Mid-Herts, in place of Col. Carlile, the sitting Unionist member."

THREATENED RESTAURANT STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 10.

The following special cable dated London, April 9th is published in the *Statesman*.

A general strike in London of tea shops and restaurants is threatened to-morrow. Workers are prepared for a year's fight.

PUNJAB ASSOCIATION.

ENTERTAINMENT OF SERVICES COMMISSIONERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, April 10.

The members of the Punjab Association entertained Messrs. Ramsay Macdonald, Fisher, Chaubal and Abdur Rahim at a private dinner last night. There were about fifty people present. Mr. Lajpat Rai, in proposing the health of the guests, paid an eloquent tribute to the services rendered to India by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, whose interest in this country, the speaker said, was unabated. He also eulogised the services of the other guests.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, in reply, sincerely thanked Mr. Lajpat Rai and those present for their kind hospitality. Referring to the work by the Public Services Commission, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald strongly criticised the attitude of the *Pioneer*, whose articles he severely condemned. He also rebuked the London *Times* for its attack on Lord Islington. Every member of the Commission was listening impartially to the evidence given by every school of thought and experience. The questions they were putting did not in any way indicate formed opinions but possible criticism. No one could make up his mind till the evidence was closed. Mr. Macdonald further said that Mr. Fisher was connected with India, being closely related to the renowned Anglo-Indian, Sir Courteney Ilbert, who had given his best to this country. Mr. Fisher took a deep interest himself in Indian affairs.

Mr. Fisher, in a short speech, thanked the members of the Punjab Association for their hospitality. Referring to the work before the members of the Public Services Commission, he said that they were carefully considering all the questions coming before them, and it would be hazardous to forecast what decision would be arrived at.

Mr. Justice Rahim said that it was gratifying to note that, during the last few years, an approachment had taken place between the Hindus and the Mahomedans.

Mr. Chaubal in a humorous speech, also thanked the members of the Punjab Association for their kindly feeling.

FIRE IN RANGOON.

FLAMES SPREAD TO THREE STREETS.

OVER ONE HUNDRED HOUSES BURNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April. 10.

A destructive fire broke out at three o'clock this morning in west Rangoon.

The conflagration started in a Burmese house in William's-street (centre block) and, with the strong wind prevailing, it spread to the next three streets. Over one hundred houses and three pucca buildings were totally destroyed, the damage being estimated at about two and half lakhs.

A Burmese woman and a child are reported to have been burnt to death, but this still needs confirmation. Hundreds of people have been rendered homeless.

COMPANIES ACT.

COMMERCE MEMBER MEETS BENGAL CHAMBER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 10.

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark, Member for Commerce, yesterday afternoon, met the representatives of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta.

There was an informal discussion on commercial matters generally, including the new Indian Companies Act. The Chamber asked Mr. Clark for a reconsideration of the managing agent clauses in the Indian Companies Bill, which have been expunged from the measure as it now stands. The Commerce Member agreed to send the expunged clauses to the Chamber for reconsideration and expression of opinion.

Mr. Clark will meet the Bengal National Chamber and Bengal Mahajan Sabha to discuss the Companies Act on the 14th and 15th inst., respectively.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, April 10.

On the resumption of enquiry after lunch, Mr. Harris (Provincial Civil Service), Divisional Judge, examined, stated he was not in favour of filling a fixed proportion of vacancies in the I. C. S. cadre by natives of India, but he approved the present system of listing certain posts as open to the Provincial Civil Service. The simultaneous examination was open to serious objection, in as much as, under such a system, such Indians would swamp the service who had had not the refining influence of a prolonged stay in England. A certain minimum proportion of the higher appointments should be reserved for Europeans.

The Hon. Mr. Shadilal, bar.-at-law, said the present system of recruitment did not afford equal facilities to Indians and the demand for simultaneous examinations was an outcome of the aspirations of Indians to take a larger share in the administration of the country. Besides, the subjects for the examination could be altered with due regard to Indian requirements if there were a separate examination for the Home, Indian, and Colonial services. He was strongly opposed to communal repesentation, on the ground it would mar the efficiency of the administration.

Mr. Justice Kensington, C.S., examined to-day, stated that, as far as the present system of recruitment was concerned, the general standard of character of the recruit was remarkably high. He suggested no alteration. He could not expect to obtain such a distinctly improved class of men as the present recruits under any other system as coming within the range of practical politics. He did not advocate simultaneous examinations because the responsible posts in the administration must be held by Englishmen.

The Hon. Sundar Singh pressed for communal representation, on the ground that the preponderance of one particular community in the service would jeopardize the good administration.

CALCUTTA, April. 10.

The Sheriff will convene a public meeting at the Town Hall on the 18th inst., when the questions of the separation of the judicial and executive functions will be considered.

CANNANORE TRIAL.

ALLEGED EXTORTION FROM RECRUITS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANNANORE, April 10.

At Wednesday's trial of the district court-martial, Jamadar Veeraswamy, Havildar Mahomed Secunder and Naik Abdullazim, of the 88th Carnatic Infantry, were charged under Sec. 31 of the Indian Army Act, with intent to cause wrongful gain during September, 1912. It was alleged that as a Havildar-Major of his regiment, the first accused had accepted and received from the second and third accused, drill instructors, moneys improperly obtained from recruits; and that the second and third accused, also drill instructors, had caused certain of the recruits to pay the sum of Rs. 2 each during their musketry course.

All the accused pleaded not guilty. Witnesses were examined by prosecution.

BANK OF BURMA.

JUDGE'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

BRITISH BURMA PETROLEUM CO.'S DEBT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 10.

Mr. Justice Twomey to-day took up the whole day in charging the jury in the Bank of Burma case and will complete his summing up to-morrow.

His Honour dealt at some length with the balance-sheet, in regard to the method adopted by the bank in dealing with its contingency fund as a secret reserve for the doubtful and bad debts, which amounted to Rs. 2,94,000.

His Honour asked the jury to reject Mr. Holdsworth's evidence in view of the evidence of other expert bankers and accountants and to accept the opinion of Mr. Meugens as correct.

In his honours opinion there were not sufficient grounds for giving any substantial value to the Moola Oil and Irrawady Petroleum shares on June 30th.

Dealing at length with the Rangoon Refinery matter, his Honour said it was for the jury to decide whether, on the information before him in July, Clifford could have foreseen the facts and events that had actually happened, knowing, as he did, that the whole claim was disposed, of and that bank could not bring any serious pressure to bear on the British Burma Petroleum Co., without bringing it to the verge of ruin. It seemed to his Honour that such result must have been plain to him, and it was for the jury to decide whether the bank had any right to enter the deficiency of 5 1-2 lacs as a good debt in the balance-sheet. There was, in his Honour's opinion only a remote possibility that the bank could recover any of the 300,000 shares in the B. B.P. Co., which had been distributed amongst shareholders by the liquidator of the Rangoon Refinery Co.

Dealing with the question of crediting unpaid interest and debts to the profit and loss account his honour said that the concensus of expert opinion was that the absolute certainty of recovery was not necessary before crediting interest and debts to the profit and loss account. In his honour's opinion Mr. Allan's action in regard to the audit and balance sheets showed degree of complaisance towards the directors and manager which rendered it necesssary to discount his evidence considerebly but it was entirely for the jury to put their own construction on the plan of action and to form their own opinion of the value of his evidence.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 9.

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

Lieut. Leach, Shropshire Light Infantry, has been selected for the Adjuntancy of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

Col. Mitchell, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Poona Division, is granted leave for 6 months. Col. Shakespear, I. A. has been selected to officiate as Assistant Quartermaster-General Poona Division.

Lieut. Lord Sutherland Leveson-Gower, Royal Horse Guards, is appointed extra Aide-de-camp to the Governor of Bombay.

Lieut. P. Penn, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, is appointed to the Southern Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

Capt. Torrie, 27th Light Cavalry, is appointed Brigade Major, Lucknow Cavalry Brigade.

Lieut. Falkland, 13th Rajputs, is appointed temporarily to the Bengal Military Police.

Capt. Marinden, Royal Garrison Artillery is transferred from No. 75 to No. 62 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Lieut. Muller, 18th Lancers, is appointed Adjutant and Quartermaster, Staff College, Quetta.

SOUTHERN BRIGADE ORDERS.

MADRAS, April 9.

Lieut. G. L. T. G. Meyrick, 7th Hussars has been appointed extra A.-D.-C. on the Governor's Staff, and Capt. H. C. Chaytor, 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry, will officiate as Commandant of the Bodyguard while Capt. C. Jarvis remains on leave.

The following appears in the Brigade Orders :—"On leaving the Southern Brigade, Brig-Genl F. G. Bond, K.B., desires to express his warmest thanks to all the officers Warrant and N.-C.-Os, and men of the Brigade for the loyal and thorough support he has received at their hands throughout his stay in the Brigade, and he wishes them all good bye with unfeigned regret."

S. & T. APPOINTMENTS.

SIMLA, April 9.

The Secretary of State has decided that the tenure of the appointments of senior S. and T. Officers in Divisions, and Deputy Directors of Supplies and Transport at the Army Headquarters, should be for a definite period of four years, and the officers holding these appointments will not be required to vacate on attaining 52 years of age. The period of four years' tenure will count from the date of an officer's permanent appointment. The appointments of seniors and officers in Division and Deputy Directors, Army Headquarters, will for the purposes of this rule be regarded as two distinct appointments, and service in one will not count towards the tenure of the other.

DIVISIONAL COMMANDS.

ALLAHABAD, April 9.

Maj. Genl. Wilson, as Senior Brigade Commander, will officiate in command of the Lucknow Division while General Mahon acts in command of the Northern Army.

Maj.-Genl. Mullaly, Commanding the Peshawar Infantry Brigade, has been granted four months' leave from the 15th May, preparatory to resigning his appointment.

STATION ORDERS.

By Major Genl. L. G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,

Sixty days' privilege leave is granted to 4th Class Assistant Surgeon A. E. Dudley I.S.M.D., from 10th April, 1913, or date of departure.

GUN PRACTICE.—Artillery practice will be carried out from Malabar Battery at 4-30 p.m., on 19th of April, 1913.

TO FURTHER SWADESHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 10.

A circular letter is being circulated, suggesting the establishment of an association of All-India journalists in Bengal, with a view jointly to devote columns of their papers in the interests of Swadeshi.

A FAIR IMPOSTER.

VEILED WOMAN'S FALSE CLAIM.

IDENTIFICATION UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April. 10.

A rather extraordinary story was told the other day before Mr. Justice Wallis by a lady who claimed to be the widow of a rich Turkish merchant who died in Madras some seven years ago.

One Haji Mahdi Bagdadi, who was apparently living a lonely life, died in Madras possessed of considerable wealth and at a very advanced age. The Turkish Consul had been sent for by the deceased and, in pursuance of his nuncupative will which was duly proved in Court, the Consul took possession of the whole estate and proceeded to dispose of it in charity, as directed by the Turkish teotator. His peaceful possession was disturbed a year later by a man who sailed from Bagdad and claimed to be the brother and sole heir of Mahdi, This man duly filed a suit in the High Court but it was compromised by the Consul handing him two-thirds of the estate and retaining one third for charity.

Two years later the plaintiff in this suit came upon the scene. Her story in her plaint was that she had been on a pilgrimage to Mecca, that her husband Mahdi had died in Madras during her absence, and that, when three years later she returned to Madras, she found her husband dead and his estate taken unlawful possession of by the Turkish Consul, and by the alleged brother. She was in a closed palanquin and the palanquin was placed in the Court-room.

Mr. Nugent Grant, for the defendants, desired that the Court should be satisfied as to the identity of the person in the palanquin, and mentioned that once before in the City Court a man had been found answering questions from inside a palanquin which was supposed to contain a purdah lady. The women who were alleged by Mr. Grant to know the lady in the palanquin, looked into it, and, while one said she had never seen the person before, the other said she had seen her often in a Sait's house but did not know who she was.

The plaintiff was then examined, and her story in the court-room was that she had gone to Jedah for a change of air and to see her sick mother, that she had travelled from the port by carriage for a distance of about ten miles to reach Jeddah, that her mother had died there, that she herself had fallen ill and so could not go to Mecca, but returned to Bombay, being brought there by her mother, that she stayed at Bombay for two years without hearing from her husband at all, that her brother had died at Bombay and that then she had returned to Madras.

Mr. Grant's case was that she was nothing but an impostor, and that the deceased Turkoman had never had a wife in Madras, and that the story was a mere concoction. Jeddah was a seaport itself, and there was no need to journey by cart to reach it. According to the plaintiff's story the husband had died within a few months of her leaving Madras, and she had been in Bombay for two years after her husband had died—a most incredible state of affairs. The plaintiff put two Eurasian women in the box who said they had seen the plaintiff in Mahdi's house but his Lordship held that at best it proved only that she might have had something to do with the man, and the evidence of one of them that she used to taunt the old man in the presence of the woman in the house was significant. The Deputy Kazi produced what purported to be the marriage certificate but this, after elaborate examination, the judge held to be a forgery and directed the impounding of the documents. In the end His Lordship dismissed the suit, characterising the claim as the most extraordinary one ever brought before a court of law.

BRUSH ON BURMA FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 10.

A telegram from Myitkyina, dated 9th instant (evening), says that Mr. J.V.O. Bernard, C. I. E., Assistant Superintendent, Kachin Hills, and Capt. C B. D. Strettell, Assistant Commandant, Myitkyina Battalion, were attacked by Chinese beyond Ahkyangch Valley.

Their assailants were armed with cross-bows and poisoned arrows. The fight lasted for two honrs, the casualties on the Chinese side being four killed and three captured, while the remainder bolted into the snows on the Salween. The British casualties were Mr. Bernard slightly wounded and a military police havildar mortally wounded. The military police behaved splendidly.

The party will reach Myitkyina at the end of April.

MALARIA AND MOSQUITOES.

Yesterday night at the Y. M. C. A. Hall. Dr. Turner Executive Health Officer of the Municipality, delivered a very interesting lecture on Malaria to a moderate but appreaciating gathering. Dr. Turner gave a description of the work of the Health Department in the prevention of malaria, and gave figures showing the number of houses their officers had visited, the wells that have been covered and of the quinine distributed. He then asked Dr. Shroff to express his views on the mosquitoes. Dr Shroff gave a very instructive lecture on the various varieties of mosquitoes and their distinguishing characteristics the varions stages of developments from the larvae to the full grown mosquito, and described how they propagate the disease by injecting malarial poison into the human syetem. He illustrated his lecture by magnified from caution slides. He said that the chief means of preventing malaria or using mosquito curtains, the covering of weeds removing filth and the clearing of tanks and dirty pools.

BURMA FRONTIER.

ATTACK BY CHINESE SAVAGES.

MILITARY POLICE PUT THEM TO FLIGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

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The fight lasted two hours, and the casualties on the Chinese side were four killed and three captured, remainder bolted into snows on Salween. British casualties were man Bernard slightly wounded, one military police Havildar mortally wounded. The military police behaved splendidly. The party will reach Myitkyina at the end of April.

THE LATE MAJOR HOSKYN, R. E.

MURAL TABLET UNVEILED AT THE KIRK.

In the presence of a large gathering of the deceased officer's colleagues and friends, a beautiful mural tablet which has been erected in St. Andrew's Church by the officer's of the B.B. and C. I. Railway, to the memory of the late Major Hoskyn was unveiled yesterday by Mr. Woollcombe, the present Agent of the Railway.

The memorial consists of large Cross with an appropriate inscription, surmounted by a smaller brass bearing the crest and motto of the Royal Engineers, set in marble, richly carved and decorated and with the colours of the Corps. The whole monument has been designed by Mr. Wittel, consulting architect to Government, who has also supervised its erection.

After the singing of the Hundredth Psalm, which was led by Mr Anderson, the Superintendent and the boys of the Scottish Orphanage of which Major Hoskyn had been a manager and latterly the Chairman, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan offered the dedicatory prayer.

Mr. Woolcombe then said:

IN MEMORIAM.

"The late Major Hoskyn for many years prior to joining the regular service of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, was associated with its Officers as Government Examiner of Accounts, and made many friends among them by his broad and sympathetic treatment of all questions affecting their interests.

"These ties of friendship were extended and intensified during his term of office for ten years as the Company's Chief Auditor, as his cheery genial disposition, his fearless advocacy of the right, his catholic sympathy, which knew no limitations of race, creed or position, and the spotless rectitude of his simple and unassuming life, won for him a wide circle of respectful admirers and friends.

"To the Company he so faithfully and efficiently served, to his colleagues in office who had learned to rely on his ripe experience and trained judgment, to the staff under his immediate orders, and to a wide circle of personal friends, his untimely death came as a personal grief and loss. His example will long survive as of one with an exalted sense of duty faithfully discharged and a strong personal influence always exercised on the side of righteousness.

"This tablet has been erected by his brother officers as a token of sincere regard for a colleague and friend who always commanded their highest respect and esteem, and they trust it will long serve as a memorial to a good man who steadfastly sought to serve God and help his fellowmen.

"On behalf of the Officers of the Company, I thank you and the Trustees of St. Andrew's for permitting the tablet to be erected in this church, where he was a regular worshipper, and I commit it to your care and that of the Kirk Session. I would also request you to kindly accept for yourself our warmest thanks for the interest you have personally taken in this matter, and I also take this opportunity of conveying to Mr. G. Wittet, the Goveonment Architect, our sense of appreciation of the trouble he has taken in designing this handsome tablet.

Mr. Woolcombe then proceeded to unveil the memorial.

THE MINISTER'S TRIBUTE.

On behalf of the kirk sessions of St. Andrew's church, the member of which were present the Rev. J. Cameron accepted the gift, and the care of the tablet. Many of them he said, who also as well as his colleagues on the railway had honour and loved Major Hoskyn still felt that no one would ever quite fill his place in this city. His high intellectual gifts were united to singular lowliness of spirit, which, combined with his strong character, made him a man to be trusted by all who knew him, and to be loved by his intimate friends. With all his humility, Major Hoskyn never tolerated either in public or in private anything that was mean or base, and nothing could make him swerve from the right. His faith was simple, and his heart was pure and he continually did good. The children of the Scottish Orphanage and the inmates of the Widows' Home alike knew him as a gentle and considerate friend.

The thoughts of many that would go back to-day to the now widowed partner of his life and to his children at Home. It would be some comfort to Mrs. Hoskyn and her family in their years of mourning to know that the departed loved one was held in such high estimation by all who knew him, and that so beautiful a monument to his name and memory had been erected in Bombay. They would take reverent care of the memorial.

Dr. Mackichan then pronounced the Benediction, and the impressive ceremony ended.

SIR STUART SAMUEL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 10.

A special cable to the *Statesman*, dated London, April 9, states :—

"It is understood that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has decided that Sir Stuart Samuel vacates his seat in consequence of his firm's transactions with the India Office, which have been in question, but that in view of his ignorance of wrong-doing, the penalties will be abrogated.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE QUESTION OF LIGHTING IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. M. Tod, President, presiding.

The Hon. Mr. Fazalboy M. Chinoy, Chairman of the Standing Committee moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee a grant of Rs. 1,500 be made to meet the fee to be paid to Mr. G. Wittel in connection with the scheme prepared by him for the improvement of Bhattia Baug.

Mr. Mistry remarked that ,if he had known that such a large fee was to be paid for the purpose he would have suggested that the plans for the scheme should be invited by public competition.

The grant was made.

The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Chinoy moved that the letter from the commissioner submitting an application from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association for financial help be recorded and that an additional grant of Rs. 15,000 be made towards building a Sanitary Institute in Bombay.

Mr. Mistry said that the Corporation were going out of there way in making the grant. The association was receiving Rs. 1,500 every year from the Corporation and now it had come to ask for assistance to erect their building. He did not think it was advisable to give a sum of Rs. 15,000 which in his opinion it would be wasted. He moved as an amendment that the letter be recorded.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the amendment remarking that in 1909 a gentleman had come forward with an offer to provide a free building to house the Sanitary Association and locate there museum provided the Municipality gave the land free of charge. That offer had been rejected. Now the Corporation was ready to give Rs. 15,000 which he did not thlnk was consistent with their former view.

Dr. Dinshah Master supported the proposition. He said thet the Sanitary Association was doing very good work and deserved the support of the Corporation.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji also supporting the proposition, said that it was the duty of the Corporation to make the grant which helped the sanitation of the city. The Sanitary Association, by public lectures, magic lantern demonstrations and other practical ways, educated the masses in sanitary habits.

Sir Phirozeshah Mehta pointed out that the Sanitary Association was established for the purpose of gently and peacefully teaching people the sanitary ways of living. The reason why the association was not very successful was that many people did not put their hands into their pocket and join it. It was doing part of the work which the Health Department should do. In fact, it carried out its work under the Health Officer of this City, and the Corporation he was sure, would grant the modest sum asked for by them, in aiew of the fact that they might be able to do it more strenuously.

Dr. Sukhia said that, after hearing Sir Phirozeshah he would vote for the proposition.

On being put to the vote, the amendment was defeated and the original proposition was agreed to.

According to previous notice of motion, the Hon. Sir Phirozeshah Metha moved: "That in view of the impending termination of the contract for lighting the city, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish a report containing proposals for improving the future lighting of the town, with special reference to the comparative merits of gas and electric power and the comparative cost thereof, and further to ascertain and report if the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company would be prepared to undertake the introduction of electric light in a specified area for experiment."

He said that he knew that the Executive Officers were doing their best to improve the lighting of the city, and in bringing the matter before the Corportion he did not mean to take hway the credit due to them Nothing was further from his mind than intentions of that nature. Their contract for lighting the city was coming to end. It would terminate in 1915, but as he thought the Corporation was likely to take up much time in considering and coming to a conclusion in respect of such an important question, he brought it before the Corporation at an early date. The second reason for doing so was Sir Phirozeshah said, more important. At the time of the Budget discussion the Commissioner had told the Corporation that if they did not think of raising the standard of expenditure in various departments, they could reduce the taxation, but if the Corporation felt that the standard should be raised in some, case the Commissioner would not advise them to reduce the taxes. The Corporation, he was sure were quite prepared to raise the standard of expenditure for the lighting of the city. He then recalled the time when the city was lighted with oil lamps. There was no electric or gas light, not even the kerosine lamps and it was difficult and dangerous to cross the Esplanade or go from one part of the city to another without danger. For law and peace good lighting was essential in a city and many offences and crimes which were committed in darkness could be minimised by good lighting. Lately a considerable improvement had been made in the lighting of the City by the Executive Officers, bnt there was still room for further improvement and he was sure the Commissioner, after due investigation and collection of information, would place before them a comprehensive report to enable them to come to a right conclusion. It would be for the Corporation to decide whether they should accept gas light or electric light, after full information had been placed before them. The gas light had undergone a great deal of improvemvent recently, but they could decide after the information was put before them. He was informed that the managing director of the Electric Supply Company was ready to experiment. He was ready to light a certain locality or portions of streets with electric light by way of experiment. He was sure of a comprehensive and useful report from the Commissioner.

Dr. S. S. Battliwalla seconded the proposition. He said that it would be better if the kerosine oil lamps in the northern parts of the city were replaced by gas lights.

Mr. Kavasji Jehangir suggested that the Commissioner be asked to report as to what was being done or contemplated to improve the lighting of the city. Sir Phirozeshah's proposal was rather a tall order on the Commissioner, and he was of opinion that the Corporation would take some years to decide whether they should adopt gas light or electric light. The proposition was tantamount to shelving the lighting question.

Mr. D. E. Wacha remarked that Sir Phirozeshah had asked for a comprehensive report and it would enable them to consider and decide the question properly.

Mr. J. A Wadia said that he would vote for Sir Phirozeshah's motion. But the greater nuisance he thought was the dust nuisance and that required to be remodied quickly. The lighting of Bombay had been considerably improved, and he thought that the present lighting arrangements were quite staisfactory. The gas light in its improved state was giving ample satisfaction. He thought that they were beginning at the wrong end of the stick.

Mr. Kázi Kabirudden said that if Mr. Wadia had seen the lighting of the localities in Mazagon and other northern parts of the city he would soon find that they were beginning from the right end.

Lt.-Col. Collie observed that he congratulated the Corporation upon the knowledge Mr. Wadia was giving them. Mr. Wadia thought they should be satisfied with gas light which was better than oil lamps, and he would tell them they should be satisfied with oil lamps which were better than total darkness.

Sir Phirozeshah's proposition was carried.

DEATH-TRAPS IN STREETS.

According to previous notice of motion, Sir Phirozeshah next moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to state if he had drawn the attention of the City Improvement Trust to the dangerous nature of the corner at the junction of Gowalia Tank-road and Hughes-road, where a building on a site belonging to the Trust was being put up, and whether any steps could be taken to mitigate the danger.

In moving the proposition Sir Phirozeshah said that his attention had been first called by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir when the plot had been allowed to be built upon. When the building rose above the ground it was noticed that motors and carriages coming from the opposite direction found it difficult to see each other, and the corner had become dangerous to traffic. It was a pity that the Improvement Trust which talked so much about improvement of the city should not have seen this danger. He was sure the Commissioner's attention must have been drawn to it and members of the Improvement Trust too must have seen the corner.

Lt. Col. Collie seconding the proposition, said that there were some more death traps down Hughes-road. In other parts of the city also where the Improvement Trust was laying out roads, the same difficulty was felt. Attention should be given to the cornere of large thoroughfares, when streets were laid out, to ensure that a through line of vision was given to the drivers.

Mr. Jemsetji Wadia remarked that road improvement was Col. Collie's hobby.

Sir Phiroshah: And it is in the right direction and a most useful department.

Mr. Wadia: Because you are riding the same hobbyhorse.

Continuing, Mr. Wadia said that he found no danger at that corner. Unfortunately he and Col. Collie did not see with the same eyes.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said that he could not understand Mr. Wadia when he said he found no danger at the corner. It was correct Col, Collie had stated, that there were two more death-traps down Hughes road. The Commissioner had already recognsed the danger and he was going to put up large mirrors, to enable motors and carriages coming from the opposite direction to see each other. His information was that at the particular corner the chairman originally intended to lay out a garden but the Board did not approve of the idea and allowed it to be built upon. When the building work commenced he was told that the building would be so erected as to enable persons to see what was coming from the opposite direction. Now he found this would be not possible if chicks were put up on the verandah, which would cover the view of the road in front of people coming and going from and to Gowalia and Altamount roads.

The Commissioner said that he also was informed that the Chairman proposed a garden on the plot bnt the trustees preferred it to be built upon. Mr. Wadia was to some extent right in saying that he did not perceive danger there. Carriages and motors coming from Gowalia Tank would experience a difficulty, but the other roads were so steep that people would not drive up them at that point. He was trying the mirrors and would wait for the results, they had been tried elsewhere.

Mr. Mandlik also said it the corner in question was a dangerons one.

Sir Phirozeshah, replying on the debate, said that Mr. Wadia had charged Col. Collie and to some extent himself, of riding the road improvement hobby horse. He wished he deserved the compliment as much as the Colonel did.

The Corporation owed to Col. Collie the appointment of the Committee which enabled the Corporation to carry out the best improvements. Col. Collie's services in enabling the Corporation to decide the various street refuses and remove many dangerous corners could not be forgotten. He had worked in the right direction and rendered valuable services in a most useful department.

The proposition was agreed to.

On the motion of Sir Phirozeshah Mehta the Corporation passed the following proposition:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation whether a footpath is being put up on one side of the Kennedy Bridge and to state the width thereof; (2) whether the width of the footpath is not too narrow for use, and (3) whether the footpath leaves very insufficient space for vehicular traffic."

The Corporation then adjurned to Monday next.

THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

The Commissioner, in forwarding report from Mr. G. Midgley Taylor regarding the effect of the introduction of an increased water supply upon the existing drainge system writes to the Corporation that it is well-known that the present system is insufficient for the calls upon it and it has always been recognised that any increase in the water-supply would entail considgrable additions to the existing sewers. As estimated by Mr. Maughan the cost of the additional work on the sewers will be about 12 lakhs of rupees and this amount though large is not greater than what was anticipated by the Mnnicipal Executive.

Mr. Midgley Taylor's proposals have been examined by the four Municipal Engineers and I do not propose at this stage to go through the report in detail. I agree with Mr. Maughan's summar ythat the aditions to the sewers should be proceeded with at once and that the questions as regards pumping plant and ejector station should be sent to Mr. Midgley Tylor for his consideration of the points raised by the Municipal Engineers. The Deputy Executive Enginder, Mechanical Branch, will be asked to try the experiment of reducing the baffling of the exhausts of the ejectors.

I would therefore ask the early approval of the Corporation to the work of duplicating of additions to sewers being taken in hand. On account of the urgency and clear necessity of the work of making the connections and the chamber referred to in paras. 15 to 17 of Mr. Maughan's report and paras. 5 and 6 of Mr. Hewett's report a am authorising Mr. Maughan to proceed with this work immedia,tely, the total cost being estimated at Rs. 3760.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Tak LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

EN PASSANT.

From tidings incidentally published in local notes of Poona, it would appear that someone has awakened to the realisation that this so-termed "Queen of the Deccan" needs rescuing from the incongruous situation which too literal an interpretation of the title might suggest to an ignorant outsider. Of all cities that I have "slummed," Poona is one of the worst in its arrangement of streets, in its odours, and in filthy habits made apparent by a casual passing down its thoroughfares. One of the first things that strikes the itinerant is the unkempt condition of the "nullah" that winds its way through the heart of the city, practically dry for the greater part of the year and therefore a convenient place for the accumulation of dirt and debris. Recently a somewhat vast drainage scheme has been in progress. I have heard it casually referred to as a huge experiment though it would be difficult to imagine that it would conduce but to a better state of things than that now existing which has spelt pestilence in the near past scarcely rivalled in any part of the Presidency. The proposed opening out of spaces for the benefit of dwellers in congested areas is a step in the right direction in this as in any other thickly populated city, and Municipalities of the near future will undoubtedly have to reckon on the maintenance of these as leading specialities in administration.

It seems likely that a few years will see Calcutta squeezed out in the tug of rivalry with Bombay-Karachi taking her place. For commerce in the latter place has during the past few years gone up, as the saying goes by leaps and bounds, so that its leaders in trade anticipate, not too sanguinely, that this border town has a future exceeding in resource the expectations, within a given time, of any centre in India. And it is to secure an outlet, and inlet, to the sinews of commerce that the indefatigable Chairman of the Chamber of the Port is one of the most enthusiastic demanders of a complete Railway system which shall link up the United Provinces and Oudh, and even bring across the huge continent the stream of prospective travellers from the uttermost parts of the Eastern provinces en route in that journey which is contemplated in a few years will variably correspond to the cry "Take your seats for London," "Train for Karachi, Delhi, and Calcutta; change at Karachi for Bombay, etc."—the consummation greatly to be wished,—even though it means for the time rush, stress, grime and exhaustion—the saving of seven or eight days between the old country and this land of adoption. Karachi is ill-served in the means of land communication to other parts of the country. The scheme for a broad-gauge line between Bombay and that port seems to hang on ad infinitum, but this is not Mr. Webb's trouble, indeed, perhaps, as far as Karachi is concerned, this route could be indefinitely postponed with advantage. The eyes of Karachi through the medium named are cast on the resources of the United Provinces, Oudh and the Punjab,-districts of grain and seed, and to the facilities for handling and shipping from that border port. British commerce and British prestige are, in Mr. Webb's opinion indissolubly linked in Southern Persia, and he looks forward with hope, a feeling he is not alone in, that when the present turmoil of inter-Continental politics is ended, our Statesmen will devote the necessary attention to affairs, ostensibly in our sphere of influence, so that Britain's dignity will be permanently re-asserted.

A recent article in the "Times" opened, among other things, that there was no reason to believe that the youth of Great Britain would take up with less avidity a course of military training than the several popular games in which they proverbially practised and excelled. A simile is drawn in the assertion that though games are compulsory in public schools there is no sign that they are carried on, even by a minority, in a half-hearted manner and it is pertinently asked "Is it really arguable that if the duty of training were put upon the same plan as our national games, we should be destroying some mysterious element of character in national life?" Some portion of the article in question would appear to have evolved from an opinion expressed by General Bethune that national enthusiasm for games is the worst enemy of voluntary training for defence, an idea it mildly scouts. Whether this opinion of the eminent soldier named arose from a superficial conviction, or is the logical deduction of circumstantial evidences, does not occur, but not a few people nowadays are imbued with the idea that the craze for games and amusements generally is one of the abuses of the generation, and if it was, indeed, found that the more serious issues of everyday life were neglected there would be little of wonder. How far has this predilection affected the efficiency of Cadet Corps, one may be inclined to ask? It has been suggested by Major Holman, the Brigade Officer in charge of the Cadets of the Commonwealth, that the training of these youthful branches of Military service in Australia is far more thorough and far less haphazard than any similar organisation in any other part of the Empire. It is, in fact, the compulsory basis of universal military training which the Colonial has, for some time, considered as essential to the security of the isolated Continent of which he is so proud. Development in this spirit means a future of self-reliance and patriotism, the re-tracing as it were of the best traditions of the race, as opposed to the suggestion, to put it in its mildest way,—that the youth of the mother country too often cultivate mere recreation and pleasure to the exclusion of the calls of duty. The fault primarily rests with the authorities in, either, an inborn timidity of public opinion, or in that sense of false security bred of a latent contempt of everything outside the four walls of the castle which they figuratively set up in their minds. We can, indeed, learn much from the organisation of the Cadet service of Australia. Parents of boys who have attained the age of 12 years are held responsible that they are registered as Cadets. From this period until that of 14 years is reached these boys are trained at the expense of the State in drill, swimming, signalling and first aid. At 14 comes the medical examination, which, if passed, brings the youth into the more serious form of training, comprising 16 days drill and a musketry course annually. Presumably there is no use in the youthdom of the Colonies for that picturesque speciality "boy scouts", for the attributes of this necessity would, in the ordinary course of things be inseparable from the business-like routing laid down in the course of training referred to.

In the memorandum recently presented to the Prime Minister, by the Committee of the National Defence Association, one of the defects attributed to the Territorial Force is "the want of any previous knowledge whatever of drill, or discipline, on the part of the recruits." One might be led to ask what has become of the not insignificant body of Cadets turned out of scholastic institutions year after year, which might be consistently considered, unless the training were little less than a farce, the legitimate nucleus for the defensive force named? Do the majority of those youths look upon this element of their school life as an incubus to be permanently relinquished when they step out into the world? What again may be asked is to be the permanent mission of the 140,000 (or thereabouts) of "boy scouts" who, as Lord Rosebery recently suggested, trained in the theory of the system might become a nation which would redound to the honour of mankind (or words to this effect)? Will they too be found to have put their hands to the plough and turned back? The spirit of Britain's youth is essentially militant a fact proved by the facility with which Cadet Corps, brigades of "boy scouts,' and similar organisations are maintained under the voluntary system. It seems to be in the fostering of that spirit for the more serious contingencies of National defence that failure is traceable, and which in turns, suggests prodigious incongruity in the falling off of material the knell of the present Territorial system. As a leading thought one may indeed fix in mind the example set by Australia in compulsorily developing the military instincts of the boy so that, in manhood, efficiency and prowess in handling weapons remains as latent as any educational subject he may have acquired at the hands of a generous Legislature. Great Britain, as it was stated in these notes of a few weeks back, spedds some 50 millions yearly on education and should be able to demand a quid pro quo in the shape of consistent attention to the duty of every boy to master the rudiments of military training with the same enthusiasm as he might devote to games.

LE TATILLON.

AGRA POISONING CASE.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AGRA, April 10.

The charge of alleged poisoning of Capt. Anderson of the Seaforth Highlanders, and Mrs. Anderson, against Madar Bux and Nur Bux, kitmatgars, whowere committed to Sessions Court by the Cantonment Magistrate, under sec. 388, I. P. C., commenced to-day in the Court of Mr. D. R. Lyle I. C. Sessions Judge. A charge under sec. 307, I. P C. (attempt to murder) was added against both the accused, before their trial.

Col. Davidson, Senior Medical Officer, Agra, said he had gone to see Capt. and Mrs. Anderson who were ill. Suspecting poison he had sent samples of the food to the Chemical Examiner, who had informed witness that their was poison in them.

Mrs. Anderson said that after she had employed Nanda, bearer, the two occused worked unsatisfactorily and Edu (the cook) complained to witness about them. Nanda was dismissed and another bearer employed. Mader Bux then became very impertinent to witnes and her husband. About this time she had noticed the soupe sometimes bitter and at others times hot with chillies. The drinking and washing water also was found mixed with mud Witness suffered about this time from dysentry. Referring to the day of the alleged poisoning Mrs. Anderson corroborated the statement of her husband in the main. Previous to the poisoning incident Madar Bux accused wanted his fatner-in-law, Khoda Bux, to be employed as bhisti, but witness had already another bhisti. Madar Bux came out of the bathroom about the time when the mud was found in the water. Edu, the cook did not say there was a quarrel betwern him and the accused, but that they were untrustworthy.

Rumpo, the sweeper woman, who ate portions of the leavings of the breakfast suffered from arsenical poisoning, repeated the statement made in the lower Court. Basantha, the sweeper, corroborated this.

The case is proceeding.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA HANDICAP MATCHES.

The following are the results to date of the Singles and Doubles, "A" and "B" classes, in the Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Handicaps:—

HANDICAP SINGLES "A" CLASS.

1ST ROUND.

J. D. S. Baker beat R. Reid, 2-6, 6-5, 6-4
E. E. Preston beat G.T.S. Milne, 6-1, 6-1

2ND ROUND.

J. C. Crawford beat H. G. Cocke, 6-3, 6-1
F. Portlock beat N. C. Barstow, 6-1, 6-3
H.W.Kilby beat D.B. Binning, 6-2, 3-6, 6-4
T. J. Reed beat C. D. Baker, 6-2, 5-6, 6-2
J. R. Reynolds beat R. M. Gray, 6-4, 6-4
E.E. Preston beat C. M. Rigby, 1-6, 6-4, 6-4
J. Hannay beat J. L. Muir, 6-1, 6-5
R. Sephton beat J. Hargreaves, 6-1, 6-2

HANDICAP DOUBLES "A" CLASS.

1ST ROUND.

Pearson and Lupton beat May and Hargreaves, 6-1, 6-1
Milne and J. D. S. Baker beat McNeill and Preston, 6-1, 1-6, 6-4
Jackson and Crawford beat Milne and R. M. Gray, 6-3, 6-3
Rennick and Remington beat Fisher and Barstow, 6-1, 1-6, 6-4
Froom and Hannay beat Portlock and Nicholson, 6-4, 6-3
Reid and Williams beat Sephton and Kuhns, 6-3, 6-1
Reed and Coombs beat Reynolds and Barrett, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4

2ND ROUND.

Reid and Williams beat T. J. Reid and Coombs, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4

HANDICAP SINGLES "B" CLASS.

1ST ROUND.

A. Briggs beat A. S. White, 6-3, 6-0
J.T. Burge w.o. H.E. Brandenburg, Scratched

2ND ROUND.

M. A. Hughes beat A. W. Baker, 6-0, 6-0
G. W. Dawson beat K. W. Barlee, 1-6, 6-2, 6-3
D. Harrington beat E. Kaufmann, 6-4, 4-6, 8-6
D. H. North beat W. T. C. Huffam, 6-3, 6-3
Lt. Geak beat D. G. Hurlbolt, 6-1, 6-1
D. K. Johnston beat K. B. Roger, 6-1, 6 2

HANDICAP DOUBLES "B" CLASS.

1ST ROUND.

Barlee and Burge beat Kaufman and Jessop 6-3, 6-4
Roger and Collins beat Briggs and Haffam, 6-0, 6-5
Hawkins and Remington beat Baker and Medley
Hurlbatt and Hughes beat Husband and Cooke, 6-1, 6-5
Robinson and Sisson beat Dawson and Hughes, 6-0, 3-6, 6-2
Kennedy and Seale beat Meares and Murray 6-3, 5-6, 6-1
E. G. Pearson and Orr beat Aylward and Caudler, 6-1, 6-1
Crichton and Curry—bye.

EDUCATION REFORM.

A NOTABLE ROUND ROBIN TO THE PREMIER.

"Until the English people themselves want knowledge their education will always be imperfect," said the Archbishop of York at Sheffield, "and they must be content in large parts of their public life to be governed by Scotsmen." Dr. Lang and the Archbishop of Canterbury are both Scotsmen.

But there is evidently a strong move in the direction of Education Reform, and a memorial urging the Government to undertake at once a comprehensive reform of the national education has been presented to the Prime Minister by a large number of well-known educationists.

EDUCATION AND THE PRESENT DISCONTENT.

The memorialists, referring to Lord Haldane's declaration at Manchester on January 10, say they realise that his speech raises educational policy to a higher plane, and believe that public opinion can now be roused to a serious consideration of this great problem. They urge that large measures of social reform require for their full realisation the compelling power of lofty ideals which only a truly national education can inspire and they believe that all sections of the nation are now more than ever disposed towards effective mutual endeavours to develop the intellectual, moral, and spiritual faculties of each citizen as the surest means of alleviating the present discontents. Education treated as an affair of the spirit would, they argue, unite all the spiritual forces of the nation, and they therefore urge that in order to meet immediate needs the serious concern of all schools should be the inculcation of those fundamental moral qualities upon which the welfare of States depends.

The memorial goes on to insist that adequate provision for education in all grades, from the primary school to the university, be made in every defined area of the population, and that the artificial barriers between grade and grade should be, so far as possible, broken down. The memorial concludes by referring to the need for smaller classes, a broader curriculum, and more teachers better trained and better paid; and urges that the State should assume some firmer guardianship of youth, linking up the family with the school and instruction with wage-earning employment, whilst paying due respect to the rights of parents and the interests of employers.

ABOUT TEACHERS.

One of those who signed this round robin was Mr. J. L. Paton, Head Master of Manchester Grammar School. To the "Manchester Guardian" he said:—

In the various inquiries recently conducted under the authority of the Board of Education there were clearly sufficient signs to give an idea of what its policy would be. In the first place, as to the training and qualifications of teachers, there was now in existence the Teachers' Education Council which gave them for the first time a solid teacher's profession. In itself that would give the teacher as teacher quite a different social position from that hitherto accorded to him, and the whole idea of education would gain in dignity. For in honouring the teacher they honoured his work. Now that such a council existed, the whole group of questions connected with the training of teachers would have to be settled by the Board of Education acting in co-operation with it, and the qualifications required before a teacher's name was placed on the register would have to be agreed between the teachers themselves and the Board.

LEAVING AT FOURTEEN.

"Then the policy would have to take note of the report of the Consultative Committee on Continuation Schools and of the Scottish experiments with compulsion locally applied. It was clear already from Mr. Runciman's Bill—unsuccessfully introduced two years ago—and from Mr. Pease's statements that the school age would be raised to 14. At present one child in three left school before 14, and of these the great majority were not half-timers. But in some of the large centres which were more enlightened, such as London and Glasgow, 14 was already the leaving age, and in the whole of Glasgow there were not 60 exceptions to this rule.

It was clear that there was going to be continuous educational supervision until the age of 17; half time under 14 would be abolished, and a kind of half-time after that age begun by making it compulsory for all children who were not in secondary schools to attend continuation schools. That would involve a restriction of the hours of labour, and probably adolescent labour would be restricted to something like 36 hours a week. Compulsory continuation classes would be arranged at the hours which were found to be most convenient for the different trades.

RAISING THE SCHOOL AGE.

A conference has just been held in Manchester at which the economic effect of raising the school age was raised. On this point Mr. James Bell, of the Oldham Weavers' Association, who presided, said that as a textile trade union official he was strongly in favour of raising the school age for children. To the argument that parents needed the wages of their children, and that employers needed child labour, he replied that the employers only needed it because it was cheap, and that, speaking from experience of his own trade, the parents in receipt of the highest wages were those often the readiest to send their children to the mill. There was too much caste in our present educational system, and so long as this continued they could not expect the workers to look at the subject in the right light.

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

Professor J. J. Findlay, of Manchester University, at the same conference, said:—Having established a system of compulsion to learn lessons for children from 5 to 14, it seemed a simple matter to repeat the dose for young wage-earners between 14 and 18.

But the matter was not so simple as that. The youths concerned were essentially different beings from the children who were marshalled and taught in primary schools: alike physically, mentally, morally, they had undergone change—their cravings, their ideals, their outlook had shifted. Secondary scholars did not show their instinct for independence so rapidly or so markedly, because the steady routine of school continued to control them; but as soon as the elementary schoolboy left the classroom and began to earn wages, his sense of independence awoke at once.

NEGLECTED YOUTHS.

It was because of this great mass of neglected youth, who were roped in neither by the official night school nor by the lad's club, that he admitted the necessity of compulsion—i. e., of the right of the State, under our modern conditions, to exercise some amount of definite control over youth up to the age of 18 in every rank of society. But this compulsion must clearly be accompanied by interference not only with the freedom or license of youth, but with the rights of the employer. If the State gave its aid to cure this social malady, then the employer must likewise do his share. The best employers did so already.

Mr. C. E. B. Russell, of Manchester, said:—That before evening schools could do the work they set out to do, there would have to be greater control over child and adolescent labour than there was at present. It was a scandal that employers, by causing overtime to be worked should prevent boys in their service going on with evening classes. He thought that when at the beginning of a session a boy told his employer that he was attending an evening school the employer should not be allowed to break the continuity of the boy's attendance. There would be no difficulty with good employers in the matter, and the bad ones must be made to toe the line.

EMPIRE OF INDIA. L. ASSCE. CO., LT.

The sixteenth annual general meeting of the above company was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the company. The report of the company for the past year has already been published. The chairman Mr. Chubidas Lalloobhoy in the course of his speech, said:—

"The new Assurances during the year again showed an increase, and the policies were issued for the large amount of over Rs. 63,00,000. Our income for the year exceeded Rs. 21,00,000 of which over Rs 18,00,000 were for life premiums. Notwithstanding the large amount of new business and the heavy expenses in connection with ovr third quinquennial Valuation, our expense ratio was again reduced and only amounted to 21 per cent. of the premium income. The progress of the company from its humble beginnings in 1897 is not merely gratifying to those of us who were the original shareholders, but must be especially gratifying to all our policy-holders.

The Director's Report and Audited Statements of the Accounts for the year ending 28th February 1913 were received and adopted.

A dividend of 26 per cent. free of Income-tax, was declared for the last year on the paid-up capital thus making with the bonus of 14 per cent. previously passed a total distribution to the shareholders of 40 per cent for the year, and further, a sum of Rs. 2,000 was decided to be distributed as a bonus among the office staff.

Mr Chubildas Lalloobhoy who was to have retired in accordance with the articles of Assocition was re-elected a Director.

The firm of Messrs Cornforth and Mistry were re-elected the Auditors for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 350.

That the special thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

"THE AMULET"
PINCE-NEZ CLARE PROTECTOR
PROTECTED IN ENGLAND & INDIA
BY
His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent

PRICE COMPLETE WITH CASE, Rs. 6.
THE NEATEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ FOR PROTECTING THE EYES
From the Dangerous Tropical Sun.
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Manufacturing Opticians,
ADMIRALTY CHART AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS
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His Majesty's Government.
Head Offices:
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For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

Success in Home Baking
is assured by mixing 1 part of
"PAISLEY FLOUR"
The SURE raising powder
with 8 parts of ordinary flour before adding other ingredients. After this mixing, Paisley Flour will do the work of making the baking light and fragrant.

DUSART'S SYRUP

ROBUST YOUTH LEADS TO VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD
DUSART'S Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime is Nature's Tonic Restorative for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses. It helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!!!
DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.

EVERY BEETLE EVERY BUG

is killed once "Keating's" comes into thorough contact with it.
Sold in Tins only.
The unrivalled way to kill beetles, bugs and all household insects is to
Use
KEATING'S POWDER

Stephens'
Ribbons
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for Typewriters.

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the Heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations! Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TANSA MAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The report of the Standing Committee Meeting will I trust be read by every ratepayer of Bombay.

Is it realised that the financial argument which has been used to defeat the use of cast iron is based on a life for cast iron of 40 years and on a tender for laying cast iron pipes, which the tenderers themselves admit could be reduced by at least £40,000 sterling if laid departmentally. Actually the Bombay Municipality have had cast iron water mains in use for 55 years, which are now being lifted and relaid; the Water Engineer says they have a minimum of at least another 50 years' life.

Had such a narrow view of the City's responsibilities been followed by the Municipality, when the Vehar cast iron mains were laid 55 years ago, the rate-payers of Bombay would to-day have had to bear a heavy water-tax for the cast iron water mains that are being relaid after 55 years' use; instead they share the luxury of relaying cast iron mains the cost of which are already redeemed, and for which the present tax-payers are bearing no taxation.

What is the objection to arranging a sinking fund for cast iron on a low annual basis and applying for a further loan at the end of say 40 years, when it is a certainty that the cast iron mains will be in as good a condition then as when laid down.

If the facts and the financial statement that have been submitted to the Municipality had been considered by experts, the City would of a certainty have adopted cast iron as it can be shown to any Impartial critic that the city would have been enabled to tax the present rate-payers less by adopting cast iron and at the end of 100 years would have saved the rate-payers the enormous sum of almost two million pounds sterling without making any allowance for the high maintenance cost of steel, or having any regard to the misery and suffering to the community by adopting such fragile material for their water mains.

Cast iron mains can be supplied, if necessary, within half the time of steel mains viz: one year,—so the plea of urgency does not hold, as by adopting cast iron the city can have additional water in the City at least a year before it is possible by adopting steeel.

It is to be regretted that a matter involving such vital interests to the community should not be very fully considered by a body of experts.—Yours, etc.

A. N. M. QUISTAN.

Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, 10th April 1913.

TRAMWAY GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are constant troubles caused to the tramway passengers on account of new rules, issued by the Company to their conductors in regard to the transfer changes. I have had my turn twice, resulting in the following correspondence, which must speak for itself.—Yours etc.

SHAPURJI S. MISTRY.

"The Traffic Manager writing to me on the 1st. Instant says:

"Dear Sir,—I am sorry to have to write to you on the following matter.

On the 28th ultimo, you entered one of our cars somewhere in Hornby Road and asked for a ticket to Lal Bag with a change at Victoria Gardens. As the car you were sitting in was bound for the Clare Road route the conductor told you that the proper change under the instructions he had received from the Company was Bori Bunder and that he could not give you Victoria Gardens (change.) A ticket was accordingly given you with a change clipped at Bori Bunder. It appears however that you declined to change there and persisted on travelling in the car to Victoria Gardens from where you took another car to Lal Bag. This was very wrong of you, especially as your attention was drawn to it by Inspectors Nos. 30 and 4.

I would remind you that under the Transfer Regulations in force in March 1910 (which automatically again came into force when the increased fares were no longer sanctioned by the Corporation) we should be entitled to very largely curtail the Transfer facilities now enjoyed by the public, but instead of insisting upon doing this we have made hundreds of exceptions to suit the convenience of passengers. In order to present these in an intelligible form to the conductors, books have been printed showing every change from any one station to any other by the various lines and these are now in their hands. I should take it as a favour if in future you would bring to my notice direct anything which appears to be wrong in your eyes instead of creating trouble with my men on the cars. The reason we have stopped passengers from the Fort travelling by the Clare Road route to Lal Bag and Parel is chiefly because the Girgaum line was becoming so congested and this was largely due to the influx into these cars of Transfer passengers from other lines who could have got to their destination by other routes in a shorter time.—Yours, etc.,

J. LUCAS,
Traffic Manager.

Replying on the 7th instant, I said as follows:—

"Dear Sir,—I have to thank you for yours of the 1st April 1913. I was thinking of addressing you on the subject myself, as the matter is most unnecessarily worrying and the occasion was the second one so far as I am concerned.

The first portion of your letter is a correct statement generally. I showed to the Inspectors that I was acting up to the Transfer Regulation 2, and that I was right and they were of course satisfied. Your Inspector No. 4, however, who tried to make me believe that I should have changed at Bori Bunder and to whom Regulation 2 was shown, had the effrontery, when he fumbled and had nothing to say by way of a reply, to say "You don't understand the Regulations". Perhaps he knew more Greek than English. This must satisfy you that your remark about "creating trouble" is most uncalled for. The Reg. 2 is so clear, and whilst considering the Bye-laws and Transfer Regulation matters in connection with it were to my personal certain knowledge illuminated by Mr. Remington himself.

The Transfer Regulations have worked well generally, but now you want to divert from them and "very largely curtail the transfer facilities now enjoyed by the public. There is a general uproar against such mischievous diversion, as I have been marking and your Inspectors and conductors own, and as a you must be aware yourself. I do not see how or why it is necessary for you to divert from the smoothly working Regulations and curtail the transfer facilities. You seem to forget that nobody likes to take an indirect and long route to reach his destination, expect when necessary and unavoidable for various good reasons!—If the Girgaum line traffic, as you say, becomes congested, it means less congestion elsewhere, whence cars may be spared for relieving the congestion, or more cars should be supplied.

In my case in question I may explain that since I was in a "Victoria Gardens' car, I did not like, during the rush hours, to leave the car at Bori Bunder, wait there for a subsequent car with the uncertainty whether I get a sitting room in it or not, and, again, run the risk of having to change and wait somewhere else if that car were going short of Victoria Gardens, and then again at Victoria Gardens which was short of my destination. These and some other difficulties I should be foolish to create for myself if I changed at Bori Bunder. Is it meant that people should be put to difficulties on purpose? There are, besides, various other difficulties caused to the people by your new attempts at the mischievous innovations.

You may be thus pleased to see that I have been perfectly right. Your new rules to suit your private purposes and aims have been found mischievous and highly inconvenient, and are not, besides, binding on the public, being against the laid down authoritative bye-laws and Transfer Regulations. The Reg. 2 (for our present purpose) shortly is "when epecially requested by a passenger at the time his ticket is being punched for a transfer station, conductors are authorised to punch his ticket for use by an alternative route," Then, again, the passengers are entitled, for "any journey from at any one point to any other point," to "three changes of car" by Regulation 3. In the face of this I do not see why the Company should think of acting oppressively, and I request that fair treatment and necessary conveniences and facilities may be given with good grace." Yours etc.,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE MISTRY.

II

TO THE EDITOR, OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir, With reference to the letters recently appearing in your paper they give me the impression that the life of a steel pipe is almost entirely dependent upon the protective coating of hessian cloth and solution, this is not the case with cast iron pipes, the skin of which as it leaves the foundry is its natural protection. Perhaps the steel pipe-makers will explain to the general public, for we are all concerned in this matter, how they propose to protect the cloth covering whilst the pipes each weighing about 2½ tons are being transported 19 miles and hoisted and laid in position. It is a fact that the present mains are used as a footpath. What is to prevent the cloth from wearing out or becoming damaged by strayed cattle. Presumable the cloth will be taken off of the pipe near to the jointing collars. What is to prevent water trickling down between the cloth and covering and so causing corrosion out of sight and out of reach? We are told the pipes will be dripped at Thana. What is to prevent corrosion of the plates whilst being shipped from England? It is well-known that corrosion will continue even under the painted surface. Steel corrodes about 30 per cent. more than cast iron in fresh water. Taking corrosion at the same rate the cast iron pipes being 1 3-8" to 1 1-2" thick and the steel pipes 3-8" thick, the cast iron should last over 3 1-2 times as long as steel pipes.

The life of a steel pipe is taken as 20 to 25 years. What is the value of the scrap steel as compared with scrap iron from pipes laid 40 years ago, and sold recently by auction at Rs. 43 per ton. That is about 1-3rd the cost of the present tendered rates. Pipes cast in 1865 over 40 years ago are being dug up and relaid in Bombay for further use, and this shows, no doubt the long life of the cast iron pipe; that it is a risky experiment on rather too large a scale for using steel pipes is the opinion of many.

A QUALIFIED ENGINEER.

P. S.—Would not reinforced concrete be 25 per cent. cheaper than steel Pipes?

SALT SOLITUDE.

Isolated in the jungle
I have ample time to learn
That this is not quite the sort of
Thing for which I used to yearn.

2

True; I know a poor man cannot
Quarrel with his daily bread
But I do object to being
Short of dibs and underfed.

3

When at dinner time I find I'm
Face to face with "murgi" roast
Followed by a quaint concoction
Designated second toast.

4

I can't refrain from thinking
Of the tit-bits I have known
And the numerous attractions
Of a comfortable home.

5

Far away from mirth and music
Only hearing jackals' cries
And the too persistent barking
Of the local village "pies."

6

Competition may be healthy
But I do not recommend
Listening to the midnight chorus
Of the "pie"-cum-jackal blend.

7

Not a single soul with whom I
Can exchange a friendly word,
Left alone in isolation
Quite unseen and quite unheard.

8

Out patrolling in the day-time,
Out again when one should sleep,
Coming back from weary watching
When the rosy dawn doth peep.

9

Such the very unattractive
Life a Salt man often leads,
Yet I've heard a captious critic
Say his pay just fits his needs.

W. F. M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 11th April, 1913.

244. Parade—The Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade at Head Quarters on Monday the 14th instant at 7 30 a.m. Dress—Mufti.

245. Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows—

No 7461 Vol G J L Stovin, "G" Coy.
No 7462 Vol W J Macqueen, "A" Coy.
No 7463 Vol J D'Souza, "D" Coy.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, CAPT.,
Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. in two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

HEALTH TALKS.

Tonics Their Use, Abuse and Danger.

Under existing conditions, everyone in India needs a tonic at some time. Most of the drugs used for this purpose are, however, merely temporary stimulants which lose their effect soon after being stopped, or are powerful poisons, life arsenic and strychnine, which should be used only under the doctor's orders.

The need for tonics is, usually, that people have made undue demands on their nervous system. Alcohol, which so many take to enable them to meet these demands, is one of the worst things they can use. Apart from the reaction it causes, there is grave risk of its seriously undermining the general health.

Everyone will naturally ask—What is the best tonic? Let that distinguished physician, Dr. Claude L. Wheeler, answer. He writes:

THE BEST TONIC.

"Either to keep the nervous system of the healthy individual up to the mark, or to raise it to necessary efficiency when attacked, not only protein (the body-building food) but phosphorus must also be forthcoming in ample quantities. This applies with peculiar force when the bodily forces are weakened from previous attacks of illness, and the digestive organs are unable to take up their proper quantity of nutriment from the ordinary meals.

"Obviously, a combination of pure protein with that form of phosphorus which normally exists in the body and nerves will be exactly what is needed in such cases. Reasoning thus, Science has produced the combination demanded. It is known all over the civilised globe as Sanatogen.

"The debilitated nerves and tissues take up Sanatogen as the parched earth drinks up water, Sanatogen is in no sense a stimulant. It is a food—a highly concentrated and very nutritious food—endowed with special tonic properties and nothing else."

Because of these properties, nearly sixteen thousand physicians have certified in their own handwriting to its value, while every medical paper has printed articles enthusiastically praising its power in the treatment of nervous conditions.

Among these conditions are impaired memory lassitude, a feeling of physical and mental debility depression, so-called 'nervous dyspepsia,' insomnia and nervous exhaustion."

Soon after taking Sanatogen, the sufferer is conscious of an unaccustomed sense of well-being and fitness. Lassitude is lost, sleep returns, his haggard expression vanishes, his eyes grow clear and bright, work is no longer a burden, but it is done with increased ease, and he understands the meaning of the phrase "The Joy of living" as he has never understood it before.

REMARKABLE STATEMENTS.

Mr. Harri de Windt, one of the most distinguised travellers of the day, writes: "I have derived enormous benefit from taking a short course of Sanatogen. Sanatogen in a few short weeks has made a new man of me, physically and mentally.

Mr. Alexander Cross, M. P., writes: "I have no doubt Sanatogen has had a material effect in the vigour and physical fitness with which I have been enable to go through my duties. It is only fair to say I have been rather surprised at the results. They have just been what you predicted.

If you wish to know more about this preparation, which can be obtained of all Chemists, and Bazaars write for a copy of a most interesting Book, "The Art of Living," by a well-known physician. It will be sent, free, to all mentioning this paper, on application to A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), Box 226, G. P. O., Bombay.

T.S.C.

TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES

Concerning Mrs. Emanuel's scheme fo the establishment of travelling dispensaries and the proposed establishment in selected districts of stationary dispensaries for the treatment of women and children by women doctors, the following Government Resolution was issued last evening:—

Government have read with great interest and satisfaction the account given by Mrs. Emanuel of her medical work and desire to record their high appreciation of her devotion and zeal in the relief of sickness and suffering among the women and children of the Larkana District. They regret, however, that in view of the objections indicated by the Surgeon-General they are unable to adopt Mrs. Emanuel's scheme in its completeness. There are practical difficulties in the way of some parts of the scheme which appear to have escaped notice. For instance, it would be only rarely and in exceptional cases possible to arrange that the proposed dispensary, officered by two ladies, should travel round the district on tour with the Collector. Nevertheless they consider that Mrs. Emanuel and the late Mrs. Lawrence have demonstrated what can be done by Englishwomen even when only half-trained or untrained, and the immensity of the field for usefulness can hardly be exaggerated.

The question is, however, in what way the desired object can, in existing conditions, best be served; and the Governor in Council is disposed to believe that money which can be spared for such work should, for the present, be devoted mainly to the provision of stationary dispensaries, which are still so inadequate for the needs of the country, and they are prepared to encourage the establishment in selected districts of such dispensaries for the treatment of women and children by women doctors. The Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioners of Divisions should be asked to indicate, after consultation with Collectos, where such dispensaries could with most advantage be located, and to submit their proposals through the Susgeon General. The Government grants in aid of the institutions will be regulated by the principles laid down in the Press Note appended to Government Resolution No. 5093, dated the 23rd August 1911. The attention of the Commissioners and the Surgeon-Geneaal should be invited to the list appended to the Resolution specifying the places where dispensaries are needed.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

The following instructions for Indian Students going to England have been published by the Bombay Provincial Advisory Committee:—

INNS OF COURT, LONDON.

Under the existing regulations of the Inns of Court, London, a candidate for admission to one of them must have passed one of the examinations given on pages 9-10 of the Handbook of Information for Indian Students, thirteenth edition. The Preliminary examination for the degree of M.A., conducted by the Joint Board of Examiners of the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews and Aberdeen, the Oxford Senior Local Examination, and the Cambridge Senior Local Examination are included among the above Examinations. The Inns of Court, London, have now decided that the first of these three examinations will be accepted as qualifying for admission to them only when the native language of the applicant is English and that either of the other two will be accepted as such only when two of the sections in which the candidate has passed are certified to be (i) English Language and Literature and (ii) Latin.

The Inns of Court have also adopted new regulations, requiring a new form of certificate from applicants for admission to the Bar. In future every Indian Student desiring admission will have to pass one of the prescribed examinations modified as above, will have to make the declaration prescribed by the existing rules and will have to produce one certificate from a responsible person who has known the applicant "personally" for one year or upwards, a second certificate from a Tutor or the Head of a College, if he is receiving education in the United Kingdom, and a third certificate from the Secretary for Indian Students appointed by the Secretary of State for India.

Every Indian student who desires to be admitted to an Inn of Court in London must, therefore, apply to the undersigned, submitting.—

(i) Testimonials of good character from his Tutors, whether in a College or a School and.

(ii) A certificate signed by one or two responsible persons, whether the Government officials * or otherwise, who can speak as to his character and standing. These persons must be persons qualified to speak with a knowledge of the facts.

These certificates will be forwarded to the Secretary for Indian students who will repuire to have an interview with the applicant for admission to the Bar. If the certificates submitted by the applicant and his interview with the Secretary for i Indian st udents prove satisfactorys to the latter, he will give a certificate recommending the applicant for admission to the Bar. The Inns of Court, in the last resort, still reserve their right to give or refuse admission, even to students who bring these certificates with them.

SLICITORS EXAMINATION IN ENGLAND.

Definite information has beeu received fromation has been received from the Law Society that the B. A. Examination of the Bombay University does not enable a student to obtain exemption from the Preliminary Examination of the Law Society; nor.
from any portion of the usual five years' service under Articles. The sum which is required by good firms on account of premium is generally about 300 guineas, but varies according to the firm to which the student is articled. The matter of remuneration which an articled clerk receives is a personal one between the firm and the clerk himself, and no definite information is available as to whether a clerk is or is not qualified while serving under articles.

DIPLOMA IN OPTHALMOLOGY.

Any one holding the Diploma in Opthalmology of the University of Oxford is regarded as a first-rate specialist in the diseases of the eye. It is intended only for those who have already gone through the full medical course.

Candidates for the examination in the above diploma must have their names on Medical Register of the United Kingdom, or, if they are Graduates in Medicine of Universities outside the United Kingdom, they must obtain the permission of the Board of the Faculty of Medicine. Applications for such permission should reach the Assistant Registrar, University Registry, as early as possible, and in no case later than June 1st.

M.B.B, S. EXAMINATION OF THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.

All applications for exemptions at the M.B.,B.S., Examination of the London Universaity are dealt with by the Senate of that University on their own merits, and, therefore, no definite information can be obtained till the appication is made, supported by certificates, to its authorities.

* (A certificate from a responsible officer of Government, countersigned by the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the student's family resides, or a certificate from the Political Officer or any Officer of higher rank attached to a Native State will do.

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

FALL INTO A DRAIN.

Yesterday morning, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a municipal labourer, named Raghu Appa, aged about thirty.

The deceased was working in the storm-water drain works at Mahaluxmi five days ago, and, while placing a plank over the drain, slipped and fell, and fell against a stone. In falling he dislodged some mud from the side of the drain, which bairied him chest-deep. He was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that two ribs on the left side had been fractnred and that his lung was affected.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Apr. 9.

Raids are becoming frequent in the Tonk tahsil in the Frontier Province. Two daring attacks by Mahsud raiders on houses of respectable Hindus are reported from the villages of Mulazai and Fatteh Chaddar. In the former raiders he shot two Mahomedan chowkidars dead and carried away the victim, Sahib Ram.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums, and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

CUTLER PALMER'S
INVALID'S PORT
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WINE
A STIMULANT AND RESTORATIVE. PERFECT FOR THE SICK ROOM OR FOR GENERAL USE.
BEWARE of cheap and inferior IMITATIONS
Sole Shippers to India. Cutler Palmer & Co. The Wine Merchants of the East. Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

The Soap for India.
Good for PRICKLY HEAT
Wards off INSECT BITES,
and there is nothing more refreshing than a bath with
WRIGHT'S
COAL TAR SOAP
Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.
To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—
KATRAK and Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

An Exquisite Balm
FOR THE SKIN

"HAZELINE" SNOW" is as delightfully refreshing to hot inflamed skins as a shower of rain is to the sun-scorched flowers.
Obtainable of all Druggists
NOTE THIS CARTON
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AGRICULTURE IN BOMBAY.

ADOPTION OF IMPROVED METHODS.

The following Government Resolution passed on the annual report of the Department of Agriculture of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1911-12 has been published:—During part of the year the Department has had the advantage of the services of a supernumerary member of the Indian Agricultural Service. The appointment cannot unfortunately be regarded as a permanent addition to the strength of the Department, but in the meantime it has made it possible to relieve the Professor of Agriculture of his district charge and to sub-divide the excessively heavy charge of the Deputy Director of Agriculture in the Presidency proper. There are now three Deputy Directors' charges, including one in Sind, and an Extra Deputy Director has been appointed to a separate charge in the Konkan Districts. Thus a great step in advance has been taken both with regard to work at the College and with regard to the organization of the work of the Department in the districts. Having smaller charges on which to concentrate their energies, the Deputy Directors may be expected to improve and extend their organization, more particularly with regard to the operations for exteading the area under the better kinds of cotton. Under the closer supervision which they will be able to exercise over their subordinates it may be hoped that the graduate staff will develop into useful members of the Department, once the obvious failures have been weeded out. The matter is one that deserves the closest attention and the Governor in Council approves of the measures taken by the Director of Agriculture to encourage the acquisition by graduates of special knowledge in some particular branch of work and the proposal for promoting post-graduate study.

The progress at the Poona Agricultural College during the year was satisfactory. The percentage of passes in the examination for B.Ag. fell slightly as compared with the previous year, but was higher in the 1st and 2nd examinations in Agriculture. It is especially gratifying to find that thirteen or fourteen of the students who left the College during the year intend to devote their skill to the improvement of their own lands. Twelve students also found employment under the Bombay Government in the Agricultural and Revenue Departments and three were provided for elsewhere. The Governor in Council has read with much interest the report on the vernacular agricultural school at Poona. The result reflects credit on teachers and scholars alike. No doubt it is impossible as yet to say whether the school is a practical success or not. The object of the school is to turn out young men who will be receptive of new ideas and who will be able and willing to introduce improvements in agriculture. Success depends on getting the right class of boy (whether he has to be given a scholarship or not) and on the kind of education given. The transference of the school to the site selected near Loni Kalbhor should add to its usefulness and popularity. Through the generosity of members of the Lingayat and Raddi communities, both of which consist almost entirely of hereditary agriculturists, a similar school at Devi-Hosur in the Dharwar District will soon be an accomplished fact; a third is being opened at Mirpur Khas in Sind.

The most important subjects dealt with in chapter III of the report refer to the improvements in the cultivation and storage of fodder and in the methods of tillage which are being fostered by the Department. The importance of the question of fodder-supply was unfortunately only too painfully emphasised during the year under review owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the season. Improved methods of storage are perhaps even more needed in this country than an increase in the area of grass lands or of land sown with fodder crops. Under existing conditions much grass is allowed to run to seed and is wasted, which, if properly stored, would be of the utmost service in years of short rainfall. Government have directed inquiries to be made as to whether practical steps can be taken to organize the storage of fodder. The demonstration which has been made possible by a grant from the Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund, of using a steam plough as a means for improving the methods of tillage and especially for removing "hariali" grass from deep black soil lands is of the utmost importance. The success of the Bajac plough in combating the hariali grass evil has been marked, and it is hoped that steam ploughing will be still more effective in this direction.

The research and experimental work conducted by the Department, details of which are given in the appendices to the report, was extensive and showed some very interesting results. The proved success of Broach and Cambodia cottons in Dharwar and of American cotton in Sind is very satisfactory. The establishment of the syndicate for the purchase of American cotton in Sind should have far-reaching results. It is to be regretted that the supply of seed from America did not come to hand until after the sowing season in the year under report had come to a close. The steady growth of the area under groundnut in the Deccan continues, and the success which has attended the experiments in growing this crop in the poor varkas lands of the Konkan will probably lead to an even further extension of the area under this profitable crop in future years. The experiments in dry farming have not so far produced any conclusive results, but it is possible that if this method of cultivation be tried in areas where the rainfall is rather more favourable than it is in Ahmednagar, better results may be obtained. The results obtained on the Manjri Farm showing that good sugarcane can be grown with from quarter to half less water and much less manure than the cultivators now apply are of the utmost importance and if the cultivators can be induced to adopt the improved method the benefits arising from the decrease in cost of cultivation, the proper use of water now wasted, and less waterlogging, will be enormous. Progress in this direction is however likely to be slow unless a reduction in the amount of water supplied is enforced by the Irrigation Department. The cultivators are quicker to adopt the more obvious improvements such as the improved furnaces. It is discouraging to find that the valuable oil cakes now being produced at the several oil factories that have recently been started have to be exported because there is little demand for them in this country.

The efforts which the Director is making to utilise the different Agricultural Associations for the spread of the knowledge of improvements and his endeavours to bring the officers of the Department, the Agricultural Associations and Co-operative Societies into touch with one another meet with the cordial approval of Government. Even under existing circumstances the progress made in the introduction of improved implements and machinery is not discouraging. The steady increase in the demand for English ploughs, the fact that one of the leading firms of implement manufacturers in England has lately sent an expert to this country to study the special types needed, the excellent results attained by the double and triple furnaces in "gul" production, the growing demand for well boring implements and pumping plants are undoubted proofs that the intelligent cultivators of this Presidency are already alive to the advantages to be derived from improved methods and implements.

Owing to the adverse character of the season, the activity of the Department in regard to shows and demonstrations was unavoidably curtailed. But where it was possible to hold them, great interest was evinced by the public in their proceedings, and the efforts of the Divisional Inspectors to get into actual touch with the people and help them by advice and demonstration have met with full appreciation. The increase in the number of Agricultural Associations, which now number forty-five, and the beginnings shown by some of them of real activity in the spread of agricultural knowledge are features of promise.

The report of the Agricultural Engineer contains many interesting details of the work performed during the year. Both as an advisory and executive agent, it is evident that Mr. Musto achieved considerable progress and succeeded in winning the confidence of the people. His success in the erection of the suction gas plant at Nangaon and in securing for the Indian market a type of pump which is especially suited to the conditions of the country reflects the greatest credit upon him. Mr. Musto's reversion to the Public Works Department is undoubtedly a loss to the Agricultural Department.

The year was not an encouraging one for agriculture, and the Department had to work under conditions which were most unfavourable. But in spite of this drawback, the officers of the Department continued their labours cheerfully and successfully, and the Governor in Council desires to place on record his appreciation of their efforts.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 10.

Precipitation is reported from the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and Assam, the chief falls being Sonemarg 1 1-2 inch, Dras Skardu, Gilgit, Drosh 1-2 inch; Parachinar 3-4.

The disturbance affecting the north is dissipating and is not likely to influence the weather after to-day.

Forecast:— Local showers in the south of the peninsula, north-east India, and along the western Himalayas.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake of slight intensity is recorded on the Simla seismograph at 11 hrs. 4 mins. yesterday morning, its origin probably about one hundred miles away.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 10th April 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the south-west and the north Punjab and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Lahore and in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess at Jacobabad, Bikaner, Jaipur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in west Central India and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect in west Central India and either equal to or above the average in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Day temperature is in excess in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north Konkan and lightly to moderately clouded in the south Konkan. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Colombo reports a fairly heavy rainfall associated with a thunder-storm. A few thunder-storms have occurred also in Malabar but the precipitation has been insignificant. There has been an increase of cloud in the Punjab and Malabar.

A few dust-storms are possible in the Punjab and a few thunder-storms in Malabar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. local time on the 10th April, 1913, was 29·856 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 4 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a.m. local time. The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches, and that of the attached thermometer 80deg F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid, no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 01 inches for 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 p.m. on the 9th April, to 6 a.m., on the 10th April:—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total	34	37
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		112

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S., on the completion of his special duty, to be Political Agent, Surat.

Mr. A. Master, I. C. S., to act as Political Agent, Surat, from the date of departure of Mr. W. O. Alcock, I. C. S., until the date of relief by Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Cavaliere Ferdinando Sola as Consul-General for Italy at Aden has been confirmed.

Mr. H. J. Goodwin, Temporary Engineer, appointed by Government to the Central Division, is posted to the Poona District.

Captain E. K. Twiss, Officiating General Staff Officer, Karachi Brigade, to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi during the absence from Karachi of Major W. E. R. Dickson, General Staff Officer, Karachi Brigade.

Mr. A. C. Wild, I. C. S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 10th July, with permission to prefix the Court's vacation to it.

Mr. B. M. Bayly, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Nasik, is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. F. W. Gerrard, on return from leave, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh.

Mr. H. R. Hume to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, vice Mr. L. H. Spence, retiring.

Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I. C. S., District Judge, Poona, is granted privilege leave for eleven days from the 28th May with permission to affix it to the Ramnavami holiday and the summer vacation of the Poona District Court.

Mr. W. B. Manley to act as District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar.

Mr. J. R. Jacob to do duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dharwar.

Mr. C. H. Longley, on return from leave, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, vice Mr. T. S. Greenaway, proceeded on leave.

Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, I. C. S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 16th June with permission to prefix the ensuing summer vacation to it.

Major C. S. Lowson, I. M. S., to be Superintendent of the Central Prison, Yeravda, vice Major H. J. R. Twigg, I. M. S., retired.

Mr. R. Mactier to act as Commissioner of Police, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.V.O., I. C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. G. H. White to be Superintendent of Police, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey to act as District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri.

Mr. H. S. Needham to do duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police in Sind.

Major J. C. M. Hoskyn to be President of the Civil and Military Examination Committee vice Mr. O. Rothfeld, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. C. S. McKenzie, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

The Rev. G. Hewitt, Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, is granted privilege leave for two months and four days from the 2nd April.

The Rev. R. C. V. Hodge, Assistant Chaplain of St. Mary's, Poona, to be Chaplain of Panchgani, as a temporary measure.

The Rev. C. R. Ryall, Chaplain of Khandala, to be Assistant Chaplain of St. Mary's, Poona, for duty at Ghorpuri.

The Rev. H. Foote, Chaplain of Camp, Aden, to be Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, in addition to his duties, as a temporary measure.

In consequence of the creation of a new grade of five First Assistants on Rs. 1,200 a month, the following appointments are made:—With effect from the 1st December 1912.—Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., to be First Assistant and to remain seconded. Mr. C. V. Vernon, I. C. S., and Mr. G. Monteath, I. C. S., to be First, Assistants. The Hon. Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I. C. S., to be First Assistant and to remain seconded. Mr. W.T.W. Baker, I. C. S., and Mr. A.E.L. Emanuel, I.C.S., to be First Assistants. Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson, I. C. S., to be First Assistant and to remain seconded. Mr. C.A. Beyts, I. C. S., to be First Assistant.

With effect from the 9th December 1912, vice Mr. G. Monteath, I. C. S., promoted.—Mr. C. C. Watson, I. C. S., to be First Assistant. Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I. C. S., to be Second Assistant. Mr. J. Monteath, I. C. S., to be Third Assistant.

Captain H. W. DeB. Prescott to be House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, vice Captain H. A. Lafond, transferred.

Mr. J. R. Allan to be Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, on probation, vice Mr. A. H. Fell, transferred.

Mr. L. W. Hartley to be Assessor of the Tribunal of Appeal under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, vice Mr. A. H. Whyte, pending further orders.

H. E. the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments on his Personal Staff with effect from the forenoon of the 5th April. Major J. G. Greig, C.I.E., 121st Pioneers, to be Military Secretary; Captain T.C. Lucas, R.A.M.C., to be Surgeon. Captain G. E. Vaughan, The Coldstream Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp; Captain K. O. Goldie, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), to be Aide-de-Camp; (Lieutenant the Lord A. St. C. Sutherland Leveson-Gower, The Royal Horse Guards, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant E. B. Egerton, 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—J. H. F. Raper to be Second-Lieutenant, vice F. W. C. Fowle, resigned. Dated the 19th December 1912.

Second-Lieutenant N. G. Hunt, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave of absence out of India, from 26th March to 26th November.

Captain V. A. Coaker, 3rd Skinner's Horse, Commandant of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, is granted combined leave out of India, including ninety days' privilege leave, with effect from the 16th April to the 15th November.

Mr. H. F. Beale, Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, to act as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, vice Mr. H. V. R. Kemball, proceeding on combined leave, and Lieutenant-Colonel W. V. Scudamore, R. E., Superintending Engineer, to act as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, vice Mr. Beale.

Mr. Bangalore Krishnarav, L. C. E., Executive Engineer, is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Southern Division.

Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks, Deputy Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, Surat, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from 3rd May.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a scanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

LIVINGSTONE'S CURIOSITY.

Livingstone as a boy found his scientific curiosity at war with the prejudices of the period. He got his most crushing snub at a quarry, where the shells in the carboniferous limestone attracted his wonder. A quarryman, seeing a little boy so engaged, looked with that pitying eye which the benevolent assume when viewing the insane. Livingstone asked, "Iowever did these shells come into these rocks?" "When God made the rocks, He made the shells in then, was the damping reply of the quarryman.

"HAZING."

The "Manchester Guardian" gives a list of recent cases of "hazing"—a sort of intensified "rag"—amongst American college students, commencing with the school girls, who gave one of their number a bath in ice water, and then painted her red.

At an Ohio college a student, as part of his initiation into a secret society, was tied to a railway track and run over by a train.

A student, of the University of Tennessee, was thrown ont of a three-story window, a distance of 50ft., with nothing but a pool of water to break his fall.

An undergraduate of Purdue University was stripped and painted from head to foot, and thrown into the Wabash. He swam ashore, and started to walk home, naked and covered with mud, but fell down on the way from exhaustion.

A freshman at an Art Institute in San Francisco, was strapped to a chair with a metal seat, and an electric current was turned on, so that the ordeal left him paralysed from the hips downward.

SUBSTITUTE FOR K.....G.

The contribution to the discussion concerning the word "kiss" in an Irish madrigal, which was objected to in some quarters most likely to be remembered (says the "Manchester Guardian") is a letter in the "Irish Times" the authorship of which, even without the telltale initials "G. A. B.," would at once be detected by any reader of the novels of "George A. Birmingham."

His letter is headed "K——g." It gravely congratulates the clerical protesters on their stand for propriety, which he hopes will call attention to the shocking prevalence of this obnoxious word in literature, "I have even—I do not like to mention it, but it is true—seen the thing done, or a colourable imitation of it given, by actors on the stage." He goes on to show how, misled by the freedom with which the word "k——" is used, young men and young women will take to k——g with appalling results to puplic morality. "What is the cause of divorce? Why k——g." True, the heroine of the madrigal refused to k——; but, unfortunately, she permitted the word to pass her lips and after that, who knows what might not have happened?

"G. A. B." concludes by suggesting a revised version of the madrigal, after a plan which, he says, can easily be applied to all literature. The fourth line is to read: "And shake hands with her when I caught her"; while for the last he proposes to substitute "I do not want to shake hands with you, or even to bow to you in the street, or to recognise you in any way at all."

SCOTTISH VIRTUES.

The story, of a quaint old gentleman who restored a lump of coal which had fallen from a cart passing through Glasgow, is told in the "Glasgow News."

The little old gentleman clad principally in a prehistoric "lum" hat, a very baggy umbrella, and a pair of painfully yellow gloves, rushed recklesely, possibly from the pavement, probably from some one of Barrier's "kailyaird" books. What happened to the "gamp" is not very easy to guess, but certainly both yellow gloves closed firmly round the lump of wet coal. And then, with marvellous stride for such a veteran, he hastened with his burden after the carts. Overtake them he did, and cleverly heaved the lump over the backboard.

Then only did he appreciate the full grandeur of his deed. At half-crown suedes, soiled beyond salvation, he stared for full five minutes. And, shaking a regretful head, he rubbed them on his suit of Sabbath blacks. Never in one brief incident has been such a revelation of all the Scottish virtues.

EFFECT OF A STUTTER.

Mr. Justice Keating (according to "Anecdotes of Bench and Bar") one day had occasion to examine a witness who stuttered very much in giving evidence. "I believe," said his lordship, you are a very great rogue.

"Not so great a rogue as you, my lord—t-t-t-t-take me to be," was the reply.

NOT "STAGEY FRUIT."

A very famous and a very successful play was written by a dinner party. Most of the courses, I believe (writes Keble Howard in the "Sketch"), were fashioned out of sponge-cake. Your ordinary West-End actor does not come to the theatre hungry, but I was told of one old lady in the cast who, probably from motives of economy, used to remain on the stage after the curtain had fallen on this act and collect the broken fragments to bear away to her dressing-room.

It was during the run of this play, also, that a certain young actor conceived the idea of treating the lady who sat next to him to a basket of strawberries. Strowberries were only just coming in and he paid a high price for a basket of the very best. This basket was placed on the table just before the curtain rose and the young actor and his friend looked forward to a feast. They had eaten about three strawberries, when the leading actor leaned forward and said, very politely, "May I trouble you for the strawberries?" At the end of the act, the basket was returned empty.

MURDER BY DACOITS.

MERCHANT KILLED IN DEFENCE OF HIS WOMENKIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, April 9.

A daring dacoity which was committed in Sultanpur (a suburb of Agra) where Mr. Suraj Narain, proprietor of the Universal Cycle and Motor Agency, has his dwelling. This was entered by a gang of dacoits, who proceeded to molest the ladies of the house and divest them of their valuable jewellery. Mr. Suraj Narain having offered resistance, was stabbed to death and his chowkidar was seriously injured.

The police inquiry is proceeding, but apparently no clue has been found yet.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and rope.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market.

THE TWO SERVICES.

The interesting statement is made in the official memorandum of the First Lord accompanying the Navy Estimates for 1913-14, that during 1911-12, there were 11,565 naval ratings and 1,556 Marines recruited from the shore, this being the largest total entry since 1901-02. Possibly during the financial year which will end on the 31st instant, even this record will be eclipsed for as Mr. Churchill said at the Lord Mayor's banquet in November, the numbers entered during 1912 had been the largest in any one year in modern times. That there is no scarcity in the supply of recruits for the Fleet, so far as numbers are concerned, cannot be otherwise than satisfactory in a time of expansion like the present. But what of the quality of this large number of recruits which are now being accepted for a sea life? A very little examination of the facts will show, where improvement may be made from the standpoint. It is extremely improbable as some writers and speakers on the difficult subject of sea training for boys seem to think, that all those 11,565 naval ratings entered during 1911-12 were boys or youths; but, at the same time, since 4,479 boys are voted for in the new Navy Estimates, it is clear that at least 1,000 may have been boys, and the question arises as to how many of them had the advantage of a little preparatory instruction before joining the Navy at about the age of sixteen. The Marine Society reported recently that ninety-five boys had been sent from its training ship, the "Warspite," into the Navy during 1912, and, allowing for the other like sources, it is safe to say that perhaps not more than one-fifth of the boys entering the Navy in 1911-12 had the benefit of the valuable training given in such institutions. It is here that such appeals as those of the Marine Society and the Training Brig fund of the Kensington branch of the Navy League deserve the support of patriotic and public-spirited people. The Kensington Navy League propose to fit out the ex-surveying vessel "Stork" as a training ship at Hammersmith to accommodate fifty lads from the age of fourteen to sixteen, who will sleep on board and be taught the rudiments of seamanship in their spare time, while employed in shore occupations by day. The sum of £1,500 is required to start the ship, and one-third of this sum is already in hand. As the vessel will be largely self-supporting, when the scheme is in full working order, it may be confidently hoped that no delay will be experienced in raising the outstanding sum to pay for the fitting out. The Rev. H. C. Eden, of 205, Goldhawk road, London, W., is honorary superintendent of the fund, and will be pleased to receive any contributions on behalf of the scheme.

A question as to who should defray the cost of naval honours at the funeral of a retired officer has recently been raised in some of the home papers. The matter cropped up owing to a protest by the widow of a retired deputy inspector-general at being charged with the expenses incurred by the attendance of a firing party from Chatham at the funeral of that officer. To the original application that naval honours should be accorded in this particular case, the Admiralty replied that the necessary arrangements could be made, if the cost were covered by the relatives of the deceased officer, as the authorities had only power "to defray expenses so incurred from naval funds in the case of officers on the retired list in very exceptional circumstances." The widow agreed to bear the cost of the attendance of an officer and bluejackets to carry out the customary naval honours, but afterwards protested against being expected to do so, on the ground that her husband was a Crimean veteran, and was one of the last survivors of the naval brigade in that campaign. The prominence given to the matter in some of the papers suggests that the Admiralty have acted hardly in this case, if not in a spirit of red tape. "Unless, however, it is to be the rule that all officers are to be entitled to naval funerals at the expense of the State," (says the "Army and Navy Gazette") "it is difficult to see how the authorities could have acted otherwise than they did. They must decide as to the 'exceptional cases' of this kind, and it would surely be a new departure to make an exception merely because an officer was the last, or one of the last, survivors of a particular campaign.

When one glances through the Appropriation Account for the Navy for the financial year 1911-12, one is struck by the surpluses in the works department. In account after account, the money voted for the year for naval works in all parts of the Empire, has not been expended, while the cases of over expenditure—with Treasury consent—are very rare indeed, "This state of affairs either points to badly arranged contracts or vacil lation on the part of the authorities, and is most deplorable." says the "Broad Arrow. "There is no more important need for naval urgency than that all naval works should be pushed on as rapidly as possible, because the fighting fleet must depend upon efficient naval bases, fully equipped in all departments, for its readiness not only to open a naval campaign, but to continue it under the most advantageous conditions after the first shot has been fired. Damaged ships will require to be repaired rapidly and thoroughly, and sent back to the fighting line without the loss of a single hour if an enemy is to be badgered and driven from every sea and blockaded in his own ports. And this must be done before an effective blow can be struck at the maritime interests of our Empire; but it can only be accomplished if all our naval bases are fully equipped with up-to-date plant and plenty of dock basin accommodation. If the money has been reappropriated without being revoted by Parliament, it is to be hoped that the Appropriation Account for the current financial year will show that more energy has been displayed in its expenditure and more progress made than in 1911-12."

It is immaterial whether the statement that the three French frontier army corps of 104,000 men, together with the reservists of the first line, would place France on an equality with Germany on an outbreak of war was made by M. Etienne or M. Juarez, but it is material that the statement should be corrected. Putting the reservists of the three corps at 90,000—a most liberal estimate—the total French force would amount to only 194,000 men. Germany has close to the frontier—the 5th Inspection, composed of the XIV, Karlsruhe, and XV. Strasbourg, corps; the 7th Inspection, formed of the XVI. Metz, and XXI. Saarburck; and, at Coblentz, the VIII. Corps, which together constitute five army corps each 30,000 strong, and with the cavalry division would number 158,000 men. To this force is added the XVIII. Corps, Frankfort-on-the Maine; the X. Corps, Hanover; and the Guards Corps, Berlin, or 90,000 more men for whom special means to transport to the not far distant frontier are carefully prepared. This raises Germany's first shock force to 248,000 men. The Wertemburg and Barden Army Corps could, moreover, spare a large force to strengthen this point of the German lance ready to be driven into the heart of France.

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This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

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"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 182 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

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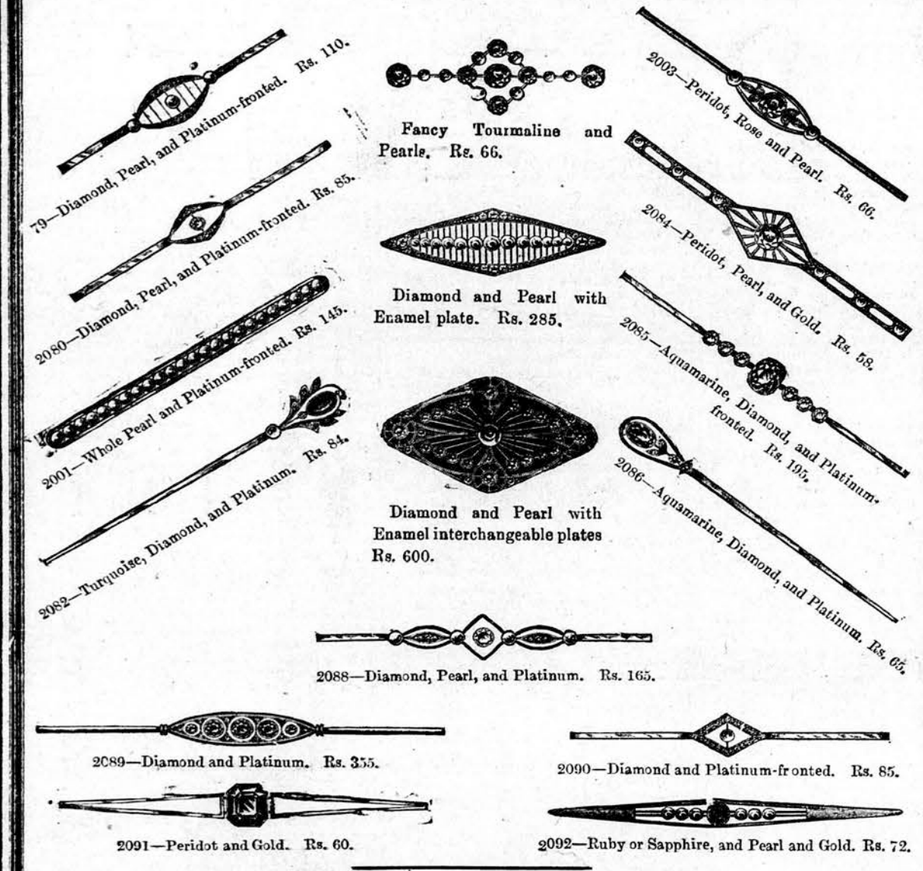
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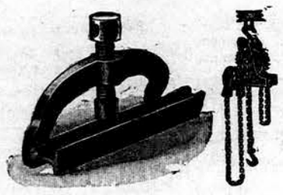

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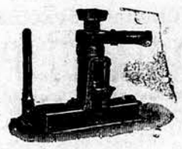

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